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No. 108

## House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MCGOVERN).

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,  
June 22, 2021.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JAMES P. MCGOVERN to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

### MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 4, 2021, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 1:50 p.m.

### HOLDING CHINA ACCOUNTABLE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, more than a year into the COVID-19 pandemic, I rise once again to bring attention to the Chinese Communist Party's role in this public health and economic crisis and to call for a full congressional investigation into the origin of the virus.

Day after day, we learn more facts and evidence that confirm what we

have expected from the beginning: The Chinese Communist Party intentionally covered up the COVID-19 outbreak, squandering valuable time, creating dangerous misinformation, and, ultimately, costing lives.

Over a year ago, the China Task Force began raising real questions about the origin of the virus. At that time, the mainstream media and others dismissed our concerns. Despite their objections, we continued in our efforts to expose this coverup.

Now, after lives and livelihoods have been destroyed, President Biden and the Democrats finally are asking questions about this virus. They finally are waking up to reality.

Not only did this pandemic start in China, but the World Health Organization acted as a willing pawn of the Chinese Government to cover up this virus and hide it from the world.

After taking office, one of President Biden's first actions was rejoining the World Health Organization at taxpayer expense, without requiring a single reform to its corrupt culture.

Time and time again, President Biden has failed to hold the Chinese Communist Party accountable. Now, this Congress must act.

Last year, the China Task Force developed more than 400 commonsense solutions to counter the Chinese Communist Party's threat to our health, our economy, and our way of life. We could start by implementing these legislative solutions and restoring America's leadership in 21st century innovation.

As a Congress, we also should build upon the China Task Force's investigation into the COVID-19 pandemic origin, including whether the virus was engineered at the Wuhan lab.

Why delay? How many more Americans will need to be infected before we say "enough"?

As my friend, Leader KEVIN MCCARTHY has outlined, we need to demand

transparency, and we must seek justice. We need to get to the bottom of this question and allow the truth to come to light.

Thanks to American ingenuity, resilience, and perseverance, our Nation has embarked on the long path to recovery. However, while new virus cases are on the decline, the pandemic isn't over.

For the families of more than 600,000 Americans who have died from COVID-19, grief still lingers.

For the thousands of Americans struggling with post-COVID syndrome, the virus remains a central part of their lives each and every day.

For small business leaders struggling to keep their doors open amid the current workforce shortage, there is still a crisis.

Holding China accountable for the pandemic is still very relevant. We cannot drag our feet. We cannot just move on.

This is the time for Congress to get serious about our oversight responsibilities and fully investigate the origin of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Today, I urge Speaker PELOSI and House Democrats to join with Republicans in exposing this regime's blame in the pandemic and demanding answers from the Chinese Communist Party.

We must ensure that this hostile regime never again is allowed to unleash a virus onto our shores. As we have seen, lives and livelihoods are on the line.

### SCIENCE IS NOT A PARTISAN ISSUE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. NEHLS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. NEHLS. Mr. Speaker, more than 600,000 Americans have reportedly died from COVID-19; grandfathers, grandmothers, fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, sons, and daughters. The true

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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toll of this disease will never be fully understood; not only the loss of life, but the loss of the means to provide for one's family for those who survived, the mental anguish over the loss of a loved one, and the fear and uncertainty of the future.

It is unfortunate that, despite all this suffering, COVID-19 has devolved into a partisan issue, each side bickering as to who is to blame. Despite that, science is not a partisan issue. The facts are this disease killed hundreds of thousands of Americans. It is one of the deadliest diseases to ever hit America. And, for good reason, many Americans want to know how it happened to ensure it never happens again.

That should be a bipartisan pursuit. But, unfortunately, my colleagues across the aisle, led by Speaker PELOSI, have stonewalled our attempts to investigate the origins of COVID-19, and they have done so even in the face of mounting evidence and unanswered questions.

There have been so many theories circulating as to how COVID-19 originated. Some in the scientific community say it was of natural origins, some say it was of manmade origins.

Can we expect the American people to educate themselves on virology and the origins of COVID-19? No. What we can expect is they demand Congress do its job, investigate, and get to the bottom of exactly where this virus came from and how it was so devastating to America.

What we know, based on evidence and research, is that this virus didn't have to be as deadly as it was. Attempts by the Chinese Communist Party to cover up and deceive delayed global readiness in preparing for the devastation of COVID-19.

A 2020 report by the University of Southampton found if interventions in China would have been conducted 1 week earlier, cases could have been reduced by 66 percent; 2 weeks earlier, cases could have been reduced by 86 percent; and if interventions by China had been conducted 3 weeks earlier, cases could have been reduced by 95 percent.

Mounting evidence continues to indicate the CCP intentionally hid information and lied about what it knew about the virus. Additionally, World Health Organization Director-General Tedros Adhanom knowingly and willfully downplayed or outright denied the Chinese Communist Party's negligence, and, instead, chose to cower rather than stand up for the international community.

I am as angry as any American over the avoidable loss of life, loss of livelihood, and loss of future due to the CCP's COVID-19 coverup. We must get to the bottom of how it started and how they deceived the rest of the globe, and that is exactly what Republicans have been working toward.

House Republicans have introduced numerous measures to hold the Chinese Communist Party accountable for their

malfeasance, only to be blocked by Democrats. This has not shaken our resolve. We will continue to do the people's business in the people's House.

Holding China accountable requires transparency and justice. We need to declassify intelligence surrounding the origins of COVID-19. The American people have a right to know.

We need to evaluate and defund any investments in gain of function research with the CCP or China. We need to reform the World Health Organization by advocating for new leadership and transparency. And we need to pursue visa and economic sanctions on members of the CCP and any others responsible for the COVID-19 coverup.

We need to send a loud and clear message to the globe that America will hold those responsible for the COVID-19 coverup accountable. We must leave no doubt that if you lie to America and cause death of her people, there will be hell to pay.

#### SUPPORTING THE SPECIAL IMMIGRANT VISA PROGRAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WALTZ) for 5 minutes.

Mr. WALTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about our local allies in Afghanistan, those that are trying to come to the United States through the Special Immigrant Visa program.

Beside me here is one of the brave Afghan interpreters who stood alongside my Special Forces unit, my fellow Green Berets, in Afghanistan during one of my tours. He volunteered for that duty. He stood with us in combat. He faced extremism head-on.

And when these brave Afghans stand up, Mr. Speaker, to stand with us, to stand with our soldiers, as a critical asset that enables us to deal with the populous and communicate with the populous that we are trying to protect, but also fight alongside our Afghan security forces partners, we could not do what we have done in the last 20 years in Afghanistan and around the world in places like Yemen, Syria, Iraq, and in places like Africa, without these brave individuals who not only put their lives on the line but put their families' lives on the line to stand with us against extremism.

We called him Spartacus. We didn't use his real name, because if the Taliban found out that he was with us, they would not only track him down, they would track his entire family down.

Well, unfortunately, after our redeployment, Mr. Speaker, the very thing that he needed to get a visa to the United States, the identification paperwork that he had fought with the United States, that he had fought with America, was found on him in a Taliban checkpoint. He was taken back to his home village and beheaded, along with his brothers and cousins in his family.

This story of Spartacus is happening right now, as we speak. The Taliban, as

they slowly and methodically take over Afghanistan, are hunting these brave individuals down who stood with us against extremism.

We need to ask ourselves, as Americans, what message are we sending in terms of keeping our promises, not only with the Afghans, but again, around the world? The bottom line is, we need to get them out. We have a moral obligation to get them out.

This is not just a moral obligation, but it is a national security obligation. The State Department has a 14-step process that takes over a year to do the appropriate vetting and to assign these visas. We don't have time for that anymore with U.S. forces withdrawing within weeks.

The Defense Department is ready to do an evacuation right now. The Governor of Guam has said he is ready to accept these people, as they have done with our partners in South Vietnam, as they did with the South Koreans, as they have done with Cubans. We can process them in a safe third country and then bring those individuals home.

The Defense Department says they are ready; Guam says they are ready. Everyone is waiting on the green light from the White House.

Where is that green light, Mr. Speaker? Where is it? Will President Biden stand up and stand with those and do the right thing for those that fought with us?

And I have to be candid, he hasn't always done so. He didn't support the evacuation of our South Vietnamese allies when he was a Senator. I pray and hope he will correct that past sin and stand with those who stood with us against extremism.

I mentioned this is a national security issue as well. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, Mr. Speaker, just testified that he believes there is a decent likelihood, a medium probability, that al-Qaida will come roaring back in the wake of our withdrawal. So we must also ask ourselves, when our soldiers have to go back into Afghanistan, who are they going to have to fight alongside? Will they have anyone left that will not have been hunted down like Spartacus was?

□ 1215

Finally, this isn't just an interpreter issue. Twenty-five percent of the Afghan Parliament is set aside for women. These women are also being hunted, abused, forced to stay home, not go into their elected office. Some have had acid thrown on their face. Some are even executed themselves.

Civil society leaders, journalists, all those who have spoken out against the atrocities that we have seen, that we have fought against are also being targeted.

We have an obligation, as an American people, as a military, to support those who have stood with us.

Mr. Speaker, should we not, time is running out. The world is watching, and when that last American soldier

goes wheels up, these people will have a death sentence, and there will be blood on this administration's hands.

#### CONGRATULATING TERRY HAMBY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. COMER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Terry Hamby of Trigg County, Kentucky, for receiving the Distinguished Public Service Award for his outstanding leadership as chairman of the World War I Centennial Commission. Under Terry's leadership the commission completed the construction of the United States National World War I Memorial here in Washington, D.C.

There is no one who better understands the sacrifices of our servicemembers than Terry. He served for 26 years in our Nation's military, first in the Naval Air Wing during the Vietnam war before joining the U.S. Army Reserve.

After his retirement, Terry continued to honor and serve our Nation's military, and was appointed to the World War I Centennial Commission, and elected chairman in 2017. In just four years under his leadership, the United States National World War I Memorial was completed and opened to the public.

I am privileged to represent Terry in Congress, and I appreciate all he does to recognize our Nation's military. I join Terry's family, friends, and all of those impacted by his life of service in congratulating him on this enormous contribution to our Nation.

#### CONGRATULATING VERNON ANDERSON

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Vernon Anderson of Calloway County on his induction into the Kentucky Trapshooters League Hall of Fame.

Vernon has qualified 10 times for the Kentucky State trapshooters team and has been a member of the Kentucky Trapshooters League's board of directors for the past 12 years. He humbly describes himself as a consistently good trap shooter, but anyone who can hit 99 out of 100 moving targets at various distances is nothing less than a great shot.

Vernon has always paved the way for younger generations to participate in trap shooting. In 2015, his activism led trap shooting to become an official high school sport in Kentucky. He then became Calloway County High School's coach, where he has passed on his knowledge and passion for the sport to students.

Once again, I would like to congratulate my friend Vernon on this great honor and thank him for his continued service to the students of Calloway County, Kentucky.

#### ECONOMIC ISSUES AND RISING INFLATION

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to discuss the current state of our economy.

With ill-advised lockdowns finally ending, our economy should be firing

on all cylinders. Unfortunately, we are, in many ways, stuck in the mud.

America has seen a string of disappointing jobs reports that fall short of expectations, and excessive government spending is driving up what is effectively a tax increase on every American—inflation.

Over 8 million jobs are available, even as the government pays people not to work. This is creating a dramatic workforce shortage and forcing our job creators to compete with the heavy hand of government. In fact, our labor participation rate sits at just 61 percent, the lowest total this century when you exclude the opening months of the pandemic.

And the massive spending rammed through by President Biden and Speaker PELOSI is only hurting us. Inflation is surging, affecting the price of everyday items Americans buy, like milk and gasoline.

This \$2 trillion in new spending came despite an economy that was reopening and on the mend, and it made Americans less likely to work and the government more likely to waste hard-earned tax dollars.

But for our Democrat friends, this wasteful spending knows no bounds. President Biden has proposed an outrageous \$6 trillion Federal budget that is a slap in the face to every American taxpayer.

Instead of focusing on a responsible infrastructure bill that repairs our roads and bridges and puts people to work, we see a focus by this body on ramming through the Green New Deal and more wasteful spending.

As leaders, we must change course to create a stronger recovery. As our economy reopens, we must respect taxpayers, support small businesses, and empower Americans to prosper through the dignity of work.

#### HONORING THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ERNEST ROBERTSON

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Private First Class Ernest Robertson of Russell County, Kentucky, who served and paid the ultimate sacrifice in the Korean war. Ernest was killed in action at 24 years old, but his remains have never been recovered.

After basic training at Fort Knox, Ernest was assigned to the U.S. Army's Far East Command, M Company, 19th Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division. On April 23, 1951, he suffered a terrible injury and was captured by North Korean forces. On May 6, one day after his 24th birthday, Ernest was killed in action.

The service and sacrifice of our troops must never be forgotten, even long after they have perished. It is truly a tragedy that some brave soldiers have not yet made it home after their horrible death. We must appreciate their sacrifice and remember the cost of freedoms we enjoy here in the United States.

I join with all the First District of Kentucky in thanking Private First

Class Robertson for his service, and his family for their efforts to remember him. He will always be in our thoughts.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 21 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 p.m.

#### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

God, our creator, redeemer, and friend, we offer to You all that we have and all that we are this day: Our cares and concerns, our annoyances and aggravations, our fears and frustrations, our tempers and our entanglements, as well as our hopes and happiness, our competence and self-confidence, our strength and our service.

We ask that You would recreate our spirits that we would have what we need to face the vagaries of life with renewed purpose and emboldened faith; that You would redeem our lives and the circumstances we face, that from our anxiety and uncertainty would emerge courage and wisdom; and that You would remind us of the joys of daily life, the blessings of home and the warmth of friendship, that through them we would find the gift of Your abiding presence upholding us in the effort of our labors and the living of our days.

In the redemption of Your name we pray.

Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to section 11(a) of House Resolution 188, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from New York (Ms. TENNEY) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. TENNEY led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

### CHILD TAX CREDIT MONTHLY PAYMENTS

(Ms. SCHAKOWSKY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, it is an honor to be with you today and to tell everyone how excited I am that on July 15 checks are going to be arriving at the homes of families with children who have been struggling for a year and a half, and many have really come to the brink because of the pandemic that we are facing.

This is the child tax credit that is actually going to reduce child poverty by half in the United States of America. It was part of the American Rescue Plan, which we passed in January, and now it is going to come to help people in the form of a check. These payments provide poor, working- and middle-class families with meaningful tax relief.

In my district, over 70 percent of children will benefit from the expanded credit; over 100,000 families in total. This is the result of our work to make sure that families are no longer suffering because of the pandemic.

### HONORING GUY DANELLA ON HIS RETIREMENT

(Ms. TENNEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor New York Mills Police Officer Guy Danella, who retired from law enforcement after 23 years this past month.

Guy, a native of my hometown of New Hartford, began his service in law enforcement in 1998, with the Oneida County Sheriff's Department as a corrections deputy. During that time, Guy realized he wanted to continue his career as a police officer and became a deputy sheriff with the road patrol in 2000, where he spent 2 years on the DWI patrol.

In 2004, Guy began his career with the New York Mills Police Department, where he would serve for the next 17 years. During his service with New York Mills, Guy became a field training officer, helping to mentor new officers, and was honored with a number of service awards, including the Meritorious Service Award, Exceptional Service Award, and the Patriot Award.

It was an honor to meet with Guy and his amazing daughter, Alex. I hope she fulfills her dream to go to law school someday.

Guy, we thank you for your many years of service to our wonderful community and for helping to train our next generation of heroes. Our community is truly grateful.

### AMATEUR RADIO SERVES AN IMPORTANT PURPOSE

(Mrs. LESKO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the important contributions of amateur radio operators in Arizona and across the Nation.

Throughout our Nation's history, amateur radio has served an important purpose. From providing a means of communication in times of crisis, to assisting emergency operators in natural disasters, amateur radio operators are an important part of the communities across our country.

Arizona is home to at least 23,000 amateur radio operators and hundreds of amateur radio groups and clubs. This week, the American Radio Relay League will host their annual field day, where thousands of amateur radio groups across the country will prepare for future crises.

Since 1933, amateur radio operators have practiced the rapid and effective deployment of radio communications equipment through these field day events.

I am honored to recognize the important contributions of amateur radio operators, and I wish them a safe and effective field day this weekend.

### RECOGNIZING OZZIE FLETCHER

(Ms. MALLIOTAKIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. MALLIOTAKIS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to tell the story of Ozzie Fletcher.

Seventy-seven years ago, on D-day, June 6, 1944, 22-year-old Osceola "Ozzie" Fletcher was working as an Army crane operator on Omaha Beach when he was hit by a German missile, leaving him with serious wounds on his leg and head.

Despite the injuries he sustained that day, Ozzie was overlooked, in fact, denied a Purple Heart simply because of the color of his skin. At the time, our forces were segregated, where Black soldiers could not serve alongside White soldiers.

The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff learned of Ozzie's story, sending the Army on a 2-month-long fact-finding mission.

This weekend I was honored to attend the ceremony at Fort Hamilton Army Base in my district in Brooklyn, New York, when an historic wrong was corrected and Ozzie was finally awarded the Purple Heart he earned more than seven decades ago, as the Nation observed Juneteenth. This recognition of Ozzie's service was long overdue.

I have great and profound appreciation for his service during World War II and his acts of bravery on that fateful day that changed the course of our world's history.

After the war, Ozzie served as a sergeant with the NYPD, a community relations officer in the Brooklyn District Attorney's Office, and later retired to become a social studies teacher in New York City public schools.

Ozzie has spent his entire life giving back to our country and the residents of New York City, and I am happy to see him finally get the recognition he deserves.

### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HIMES). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

### ENHANCING STATE ENERGY SECURITY PLANNING AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACT OF 2021

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1374) to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to provide Federal financial assistance to States to implement, review, and revise State energy security plans, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1374

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Enhancing State Energy Security Planning and Emergency Preparedness Act of 2021".

#### SEC. 2. STATE ENERGY SECURITY PLANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part D of title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6321 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

##### "SEC. 367. STATE ENERGY SECURITY PLANS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Federal financial assistance made available to a State under this part may be used for the implementation, review, and revision of a State energy security plan that assesses the State's existing circumstances and proposes methods to strengthen the ability of the State, in consultation with owners and operators of energy infrastructure in such State, to—

"(1) secure the energy infrastructure of the State against all physical and cybersecurity threats;

"(2) mitigate the risk of energy supply disruptions to the State and enhance the response to, and recovery from, energy disruptions; and

"(3) ensure the State has a reliable, secure, and resilient energy infrastructure.

"(b) CONTENTS OF PLAN.—A State energy security plan described in subsection (a) shall—

"(1) address all fuels, including petroleum products, other liquid fuels, coal, electricity, and natural gas, as well as regulated and unregulated energy providers;

"(2) provide a State energy profile, including an assessment of energy production, distribution, and end-use;

"(3) address potential hazards to each energy sector or system, including physical threats and cybersecurity threats and vulnerabilities;

"(4) provide a risk assessment of energy infrastructure and cross-sector interdependencies;

“(5) provide a risk mitigation approach to enhance reliability and end-use resilience; and

“(6) address multi-State, Indian Tribe, and regional coordination planning and response, and to the extent practicable, encourage mutual assistance in cyber and physical response plans.

“(c) COORDINATION.—In implementing a State energy security plan under this section, the energy office of the State shall, to the extent practicable, coordinate with—

“(1) the public utility or service commission of the State;

“(2) energy providers from the private sector; and

“(3) other entities responsible for maintaining fuel or electric reliability.

“(d) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—A State is not eligible to receive Federal financial assistance under this part, for any purpose, for a fiscal year unless the Governor of such State submits to the Secretary, with respect to such fiscal year—

“(1) a State energy security plan described in subsection (a) that meets the requirements of subsection (b); or

“(2) after an annual review of the State energy security plan by the Governor—

“(A) any necessary revisions to such plan; or

“(B) a certification that no revisions to such plan are necessary.

“(e) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Upon request of the Governor of a State, the Secretary may provide information and technical assistance, and other assistance, in the development, implementation, or revision of a State energy security plan.

“(f) SUNSET.—This section shall expire on October 31, 2026.”.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 365(f) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6325(f)) is amended—

(1) by striking “\$125,000,000” and inserting “\$90,000,000”; and

(2) by striking “2007 through 2012” and inserting “2022 through 2026”.

(c) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 363 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6323) is amended—

(A) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (e); and

(B) by striking subsection (e).

(2) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 366(3)(B)(i) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6326(3)(B)(i)) is amended by striking “approved under section 367”.

(3) REFERENCE.—The item relating to “Department of Energy—Energy Conservation” in title II of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1985 (42 U.S.C. 6323a) is amended by striking “sections 361 through 366” and inserting “sections 361 through 367”.

(4) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections for part D of title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

“Sec. 367. State energy security plans.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1374.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1374, the Enhancing State Energy Security Planning and Emergency Preparedness Act of 2021.

This is a bipartisan bill introduced by my colleagues on the Energy and Commerce Committee. I thank the bill's sponsors, Energy Subcommittee Chairman BOBBY RUSH and Subcommittee Ranking Member FRED UPTON for their work and leadership on this legislation.

This is an urgent and necessary bipartisan bill. In the wake of the Colonial Pipeline cyberattack and other recent cyber threats to our infrastructure, we are reminded of the consequences of physical and cyber attacks.

H.R. 1374 provides Federal guidance and resources to the States that are most vulnerable to critical energy infrastructure threats. The State Energy Program is a popular, bipartisan program designed to support State energy offices. Funding for the State Energy Program is used for several energy initiatives, including developing energy security plans to help prevent disasters from happening and to mitigate and recover from any damage that does occur.

This bill will help allocate additional resources to further develop and enhance State energy security plans. The funding provided in this bill will facilitate the implementation, review, and revision of State energy security plans while also laying out the criteria for the contents of those plans.

Mr. Speaker, recent events like the Colonial Pipeline cyberattack have highlighted the importance of investing in the physical and cyber security of our energy systems. This legislation passed our committee and the House with overwhelming support from both Republicans and Democrats in the last Congress. It also enjoys strong support from the nonpartisan National Association of State Energy Organizations.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote for this bipartisan bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 1374 is a bipartisan bill that has long-time support in the House. We passed it by voice vote on suspension in the 115th Congress and again in the 116th Congress. The legislation reauthorizes the State Energy Program and strengthens our energy emergency planning and preparedness efforts.

This is an important bill, and we are reminded why every year when we witness how States must respond to a variety of hazards, including hurricanes, earthquakes, floods, fuel supply disruptions, and physical and cyber threats.

We have had harmful hurricanes and will continue to do so. Consequently,

there is an ongoing urgency for State energy planning and action.

The electricity crises in Texas and surrounding States this past winter provides a vivid example for State responses to energy emergencies; and, of course, the Colonial Pipeline incident last month had State energy officials working with Federal authorities to make sure people had fuel when they needed it.

□ 1415

This legislation provides States with the flexibility they need to address local energy challenges.

It also ensures that State energy security planning efforts address fuel supply issues, assess State energy profiles, address potential hazards to each energy sector, mitigate risk to enhance reliability, and incorporate regional planning efforts.

H.R. 1374 also helps States protect fuel and electric infrastructure from physical and cybersecurity threats and vulnerabilities. It makes sure we are thinking ahead, not just about an actual threat, but how our energy and electric systems might be vulnerable in a broader sense.

The bill also encourages mutual assistance, an essential part of responding and restoring in the event of an energy emergency.

Prioritizing and elevating energy security planning and emergency preparedness is an important step in the face of increased threats, vulnerabilities, and interdependencies of energy infrastructure and end-use systems.

Protecting energy security requires defense in depth, which means a strong energy sector, strong State capabilities, and ensuring sector agencies like the Department of Energy have the tools they need to respond to energy emergencies. This ensures we can help people in energy emergencies, whether caused by weather or cyberattack, and help them when they need it most.

I urge support of H.R. 1374, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, I would state in conclusion that I urge strong support for H.R. 1374, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I also urge bipartisan support for this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1374.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

# NEWBORN SCREENING SAVES LIVES REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2021

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 482) to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize certain programs under part A of title XI of such Act relating to genetic diseases, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 482

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

## SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Newborn Screening Saves Lives Reauthorization Act of 2021”.

## SEC. 2. IMPROVED NEWBORN AND CHILD SCREENING AND FOLLOW-UP FOR HERITABLE DISORDERS.

(a) PURPOSES.—Section 1109(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300b-8(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “enhance, improve or” and inserting “facilitate, enhance, improve, or”;

(2) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

“(3) to develop, and deliver to parents, families, and patient advocacy and support groups, educational programs that—

“(A) address newborn screening counseling, testing (including newborn screening pilot studies), follow-up, treatment, specialty services, and long-term care;

“(B) assess the target audience’s current knowledge, incorporate health communication strategies, and measure impact; and

“(C) are at appropriate literacy levels;”;

and

(3) in paragraph (4)—

(A) by striking “followup” and inserting “follow-up”; and

(B) by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: “, including re-engaging patients who have not received recommended follow-up services and supports”.

(b) APPROVAL FACTORS.—Section 1109(c) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300b-8(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking “or will use” and inserting “will use”; and

(2) by inserting “, or will use amounts received under such grant to enhance capacity and infrastructure to facilitate the adoption of,” before “the guidelines and recommendations”.

## SEC. 3. ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON HERITABLE DISORDERS IN NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN.

Section 1111 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300b-10) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (5), by inserting “and adopt process improvements” after “take appropriate steps”;

(B) in paragraph (7) by striking “and” at the end;

(C) by redesignating paragraph (8) as paragraph (9);

(D) by inserting after paragraph (7) the following:

“(8) develop, maintain, and publish on a publicly accessible website consumer-friendly materials detailing—

“(A) the uniform screening panel nomination process, including data requirements,

standards, and the use of international data in nomination submissions; and

“(B) the process for obtaining technical assistance for submitting nominations to the uniform screening panel and detailing the instances in which the provision of technical assistance would introduce a conflict of interest for members of the Advisory Committee; and”;

(E) in paragraph (9), as redesignated—

(i) by redesignating subparagraphs (K) and (L) as subparagraphs (L) and (M), respectively; and

(ii) by inserting after subparagraph (J) the following:

“(K) the appropriate and recommended use of safe and effective genetic testing by health care professionals in newborns and children with an initial diagnosis of a disease or condition characterized by a variety of genetic causes and manifestations;”;

(2) in subsection (g)—

(A) in paragraph (1) by striking “2019” and inserting “2026”; and

(B) in paragraph (2) by striking “2019” and inserting “2026”.

## SEC. 4. CLEARINGHOUSE OF NEWBORN SCREENING INFORMATION.

Section 1112(c) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300b-11(c)) is amended by striking “and supplement, not supplant, existing information sharing efforts” and inserting “and complement other Federal newborn screening information sharing activities”.

## SEC. 5. LABORATORY QUALITY AND SURVEILLANCE.

Section 1113 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300b-12) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “performance evaluation services,” and inserting “development of new screening tests,”; and

(ii) by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking “performance test materials” and inserting “test performance materials”; and

(ii) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) performance evaluation services to enhance disease detection, including the development of tools, resources, and infrastructure to improve data analysis, test result interpretation, data harmonization, and dissemination of laboratory best practices.”;

(2) in subsection (b) to read as follows:

“(b) SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and taking into consideration the expertise of the Advisory Committee on Heritable Disorders in Newborns and Children established under section 1111, shall provide for the coordination of national surveillance activities, including—

“(1) standardizing data collection and reporting through the use of electronic and other forms of health records to achieve real-time data for tracking and monitoring the newborn screening system, from the initial positive screen through diagnosis and long-term care management; and

“(2) by promoting data sharing linkages between State newborn screening programs and State-based birth defects and developmental disabilities surveillance programs to help families connect with services to assist in evaluating long-term outcomes.”.

## SEC. 6. HUNTER KELLY RESEARCH PROGRAM.

Section 1116 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300b-15) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)—

(A) by striking “may” and inserting “shall”; and

(B) in subparagraph (D)—

(i) by inserting “, or with a high probability of being recommended by,” after “recommended by”; and

(ii) by striking “that screenings are ready for nationwide implementation” and inserting “that reliable newborn screening technologies are piloted and ready for use”; and

(2) in subsection (b) to read as follows:

“(b) FUNDING.—In carrying out the research program under this section, the Secretary and the Director shall ensure that entities receiving funding through the program will provide assurances, as practicable, that such entities will work in consultation with State departments of health, as appropriate.”.

## SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR NEWBORN SCREENING PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES.

Section 1117 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300b-16) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking “\$11,900,000” and inserting “\$31,000,000”;

(B) by striking “2015” and inserting “2022”; and

(C) by striking “2019” and inserting “2026”; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking “\$8,000,000” and inserting “\$29,650,000”;

(B) by striking “2015” and inserting “2022”; and

(C) by striking “2019” and inserting “2026”.

## SEC. 8. INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW BOARDS; ETHICS GUIDANCE PROGRAM.

Section 12 of the Newborn Screening Saves Lives Reauthorization Act of 2014 (42 U.S.C. 289 note) is amended to read as follows:

## “SEC. 12. INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW BOARDS; ETHICS GUIDANCE PROGRAM.

“Research on nonidentified newborn dried blood spots shall be considered secondary research (as that term is defined in section 46.104(d)(4) of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations)) with nonidentified biospecimens for purposes of federally funded research conducted pursuant to the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 200 et seq.).”.

## SEC. 9. NAM REPORT ON THE MODERNIZATION OF NEWBORN SCREENING.

(a) STUDY.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Medicine (in this section referred to as “NAM”) (or if NAM declines to enter into such an agreement, another appropriate entity) under which NAM, or such other appropriate entity, agrees to conduct a study on the following:

(1) The uniform screening panel review and recommendation processes to identify factors that impact decisions to add new conditions to the uniform screening panel, to describe challenges posed by newly nominated conditions, including low-incidence diseases, late onset variants, and new treatments without long-term efficacy data.

(2) The barriers that preclude States from adding new uniform screening panel conditions to their State screening panels with recommendations on resources needed to help States implement uniform screening panel recommendations.

(3) The current state of federally and privately funded newborn screening research with recommendations for optimizing the capacity of this research, including piloting multiple prospective conditions at once and addressing rare disease questions.

(4) New and emerging technologies that would permit screening for new categories of disorders, or would make current screening more effective, more efficient, or less expensive.



(5) Technological and other infrastructure needs to improve timeliness of diagnosis and short- and long-term follow-up for infants identified through newborn screening and improve public health surveillance.

(6) Current and future communication and educational needs for priority stakeholders and the public to promote understanding and knowledge of a modernized newborn screening system with an emphasis on evolving communication channels and messaging.

(7) The extent to which newborn screening yields better data on the disease prevalence for screened conditions and improves long-term outcomes for those identified through newborn screening, including existing systems supporting such data collection and recommendations for systems that would allow for improved data collection.

(8) The impact on newborn morbidity and mortality in States that adopt newborn screening tests included on the uniform panel.

(b) PUBLIC STAKEHOLDER MEETING.—In the course of completing the study described in subsection (a), NAM or such other appropriate entity shall hold not less than one public meeting to obtain stakeholder input on the topics of such study.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the effective date of the agreement under subsection (a), such agreement shall require NAM, or such other appropriate entity, to submit to the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the appropriate committees of jurisdiction of Congress a report containing—

(1) the results of the study conducted under subsection (a);

(2) recommendations to modernize the processes described in subsection (a)(1); and

(3) recommendations for such legislative and administrative action as NAM, or such other appropriate entity, determines appropriate.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$2,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 and 2023 to carry out this section.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 482.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 482, the Newborn Screening Saves Lives Reauthorization Act of 2021.

Newborn screening is a well-established and proven public health program that identifies certain genetic and functional conditions in newborns. Each year, almost all of the 3.8 million babies born in the U.S. are screened for medical conditions that can cause serious disability or death if not detected and treated early.

Newborn screening includes blood, hearing, and heart screening. While

most families may likely forget this routine testing ever took place, more than 12,000 families each year will be notified of a positive screening result and referred for immediate diagnosis and treatment. Many of these families might not have considered or had access to these tests without newborn screening. Newborns can appear healthy but, without warning, can quickly deteriorate due to these undetected conditions, and that is why these tests are so critical. If diagnosed early, many of these conditions can be treated and managed successfully.

In 2008, the original Newborn Screening Saves Lives Act was signed into law. It established national newborn screening guidelines and supported the facilitation of newborn screening at the State level. Before 2008, only 10 States and the District of Columbia required newborn screening for recommended disorders. Today, all 50 States and D.C. screen for most or all of these recommended diseases.

This bipartisan program was reauthorized in 2014 and 2019. Those reauthorizations renewed Federal support to help States to expand and improve their newborn screening programs.

H.R. 482, before us today, once again renews Federal funds and activities to assist States in continuing and improving their newborn screening programs. This bill also supports parent and provider education and laboratory quality and surveillance.

Newborn screening, Mr. Speaker, is a simple set of tests that can improve and save the lives of thousands of babies so that they and their families can grow to live healthy and happy lives. Through the national expansion of these life-saving health screenings, no baby should receive inadequate care because of the State that they live in. With the continuous reauthorization of the Newborn Screening Saves Lives Act, every baby in the U.S. can have access to equitable healthcare from the day they are born.

I commend the steadfast champions of this bipartisan legislation—foremost, Representative LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, who has been working on this for such a long time, and this is something that she and I have talked about quite a bit, and Congressman SIMPSON, Congresswoman HERRERA BEUTLER, and Assistant Speaker KATHERINE CLARK for their ongoing commitment and leadership toward eliminating preventable newborn deaths. No newborn should suffer or die from a condition that can be detected and treated by newborn screening.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to control the time on this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 482, the Newborn Screening Saves Lives Reauthorization Act of 2021.

Newborn screening is critical in the early detection and intervention of health conditions, some life-threatening, for our Nation's infants. They are for serious but rare conditions that families and doctors may otherwise be unable to detect at birth. Newborns are screened in the hospital when they are 1 or 2 days old by blood tests, in addition to hearing and heart screenings.

About 1 in 300 newborns has a condition that can be detected via newborn screening. However, if not detected and left untreated, these conditions can impact a child for the rest of their life by causing disabilities, developmental delays, illness, or even death.

Prior to the passage of the first Newborn Screening Saves Lives Act in 2008, which helped better standardize screening programs, States had varying standards for newborn screening, and they were not screening for many of the core conditions on the Recommended Uniform Screening Panel.

This bill authorizes funding for the Health Resources and Services Administration, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the National Institutes of Health to ensure that our newborn screening remains comprehensive and that our Nation's healthcare providers are adequately equipped to conduct the screenings.

Specifically, H.R. 482 reauthorizes grants through the Health Resources and Services Administration to expand State screening programs and improve follow-up care after a detection, in addition to allowing for the National Institutes of Health Hunter Kelly Newborn Screening program to continue to identify new treatments for conditions detected by newborn screening.

The importance of newborn screenings can't be overstated. Screening provides physicians and families with critical information regarding infant health, allowing for early intervention and treatment, if necessary.

I urge my fellow Members to support H.R. 482, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD), the prime sponsor of this legislation.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support reauthorization of my Newborn Screening Saves Lives Act. I thank Chairman PALLONE for his support and for bringing my bill to the floor.

My sincere gratitude to my newborn screening partners and colleagues, MIKE SIMPSON, KATHERINE CLARK, and JAIME HERRERA BEUTLER, and my heartfelt appreciation to the public health groups that continue to support my newborn screening efforts, including the March of Dimes, the Association of Public Health Laboratories, the Muscular Dystrophy Association, and

the National Organization for Rare Disorders.

Newborn screening involves a baby receiving a simple blood test to identify life-threatening diseases before symptoms begin. Prior to the development of these tests, children would die or suffer lifelong disabilities.

In 2008, when my original bill passed, newborn screenings and access to follow-up information were not consistent or available to families in all communities. Only 10 States and the District of Columbia required screening for a complete panel of recommended disorders, and there was no Federal repository of information on the diseases.

Today, all 50 States and D.C. screen for at least 30 of the 35 recommended core conditions, and a national clearinghouse has the most recent newborn screening information available to parents and professionals.

Newborn screening is a public health success story that makes the difference between health and disability, or even life and death, for the approximately 12,000 babies who each year test positive for one of these conditions, babies like Cruz, a beautiful little girl born on February 4 this year to one of my district office deputies. Thanks to newborn screening, in just 4 days, Cruz was diagnosed with maple syrup urine disease, which prevents the body from breaking down certain amino acids typically obtained from protein.

If Cruz's disease had gone undetected, the buildup of amino acids in her body would have become toxic, leading to seizures, swelling of the brain, coma, and, ultimately, death. Today, the management of her amino acid levels keeps Cruz out of the hospital, protects her from critical medical complications, and gives her family the gift of watching their daughter grow up healthy.

This is just one of the thousands of success stories that illustrate the critical need to pass H.R. 482 into law. This will guarantee high-quality technical assistance for State programs and public health labs, access to the most current programs and educational materials, and it will ensure the advisory committee continues its work of researching and recommending new screenings for State programs, which also save our healthcare system millions of dollars for each child identified and treated early.

Reauthorization will also commission a National Academy of Sciences study to make recommendations for a 21st century newborn screening system.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on the passage of H.R. 482 to ensure all newborns like Cruz are blessed with early, comprehensive, and consistent testing and follow-up programs for a healthy and productive life.

□ 1430

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this bill and encourage others to do so.

When I first was elected to the State Senate, the General Assembly of Kentucky, one of the biggest public policy efforts I got involved in was Governor Patton—our governor at the time—who was proposing a big 0-3 kind of overall for Kentucky's babies and children, and a big part of it was newborn screenings.

And that was a section I was kind of assigned to look into and I spent a lot of time doing research—even going down to see a lady who does this kind of research at Vanderbilt University and walked away convinced that it is the right public policy to do. It is money well-spent. It really changes people's ability. If you can't get your language at an early time, you can never get it back.

So this absolutely prevents—if you want to look at the cost of this system, this system going forward, but more importantly, it really enhances people to have the opportunity to live a full life if we catch it at the youngest level.

So I am convinced of this. I support this bill, and I encourage my colleagues to do so.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I would also ask Members to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 482.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

#### PANDEMIC EFFECTS ON HOME SAFETY AND TOURISM ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3752) to require the Consumer Product Safety Commission to study the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on injuries and deaths associated with consumer products and to direct the Secretary of Commerce to study and report on the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the travel and tourism industry in the United States.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3752

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Pandemic Effects on Home Safety and Tourism Act".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

#### TITLE I—COVID-19 HOME SAFETY

Sec. 101. Short title.

Sec. 102. Study and report on the effect of the COVID-19 public health emergency on injuries and deaths from consumer products.

#### TITLE II—PROTECTING TOURISM IN THE UNITED STATES

Sec. 201. Short title.

Sec. 202. Study and report on effects of COVID-19 pandemic on travel and tourism industry in United States.

#### TITLE I—COVID-19 HOME SAFETY

##### SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "COVID-19 Home Safety Act".

##### SEC. 102. STUDY AND REPORT ON THE EFFECT OF THE COVID-19 PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY ON INJURIES AND DEATHS FROM CONSUMER PRODUCTS.

(a) COVID-19 REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 3 months after the date of enactment of this section and every 3 months thereafter for the duration of the COVID-19 public health emergency, the Consumer Product Safety Commission shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and make publicly available, a report on the effect of the COVID-19 public health emergency on injuries and deaths from consumer products.

(b) CONTENTS OF REPORT.—The report shall include the following:

- (1) Relevant data and statistics from—
  - (A) the data sources of the Commission;
  - (B) other appropriate agencies;
  - (C) media reports;
  - (D) poison control centers, to the extent practical; and
  - (E) any other relevant data sources.
- (2) An identification of trends in injuries and deaths from consumer products, comparing data from representative time periods before and during the COVID-19 public health emergency.

(3) An identification of subpopulations that have experienced elevated risk of injury or death from consumer products during the COVID-19 public health emergency, such as minorities, infants, people with disabilities, children, or the elderly.

(4) An identification of where most injuries or deaths from consumer products during the COVID-19 public health emergency are taking place, such as the type of building or outdoor environment.

(5) A specification about whether consumer products associated with a substantial number of injuries or deaths during the COVID-19 public health emergency are—

- (A) under recall;
- (B) subject to a voluntary consumer product safety standard; or
- (C) subject to a mandatory consumer product safety standard.

(6) An identification of emerging consumer products that are posing new risks to consumers.

(c) COVID-19 PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY DEFINED.—The term "COVID-19 public health emergency" means a public health emergency declared pursuant to section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d) as a result of confirmed cases of 2019 novel coronavirus (COVID-19), including any renewal thereof.

#### TITLE II—PROTECTING TOURISM IN THE UNITED STATES

##### SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Protecting Tourism in the United States Act".



**SEC. 202. STUDY AND REPORT ON EFFECTS OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON TRAVEL AND TOURISM INDUSTRY IN UNITED STATES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the United States Travel and Tourism Advisory Board and the head of any other Federal agency the Secretary considers appropriate, shall complete a study on the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the travel and tourism industry, including various segments of the travel and tourism industry, such as domestic, international, leisure, business, conventions, meetings, and events.

(b) MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION.—In conducting the study required by subsection (a) and the interim study required by subsection (e)(1), the Secretary shall consider—

(1) changes in employment rates in the travel and tourism industry during the pandemic period;

(2) changes in revenues of businesses in the travel and tourism industry during the pandemic period;

(3) changes in employment and sales in industries related to the travel and tourism industry, and changes in contributions of the travel and tourism industry to such related industries, during the pandemic period;

(4) the effects attributable to the changes described in paragraphs (1) through (3) in the travel and tourism industry and such related industries on the overall economy of the United States during the pandemic period and the projected effects of such changes on the overall economy of the United States following the pandemic period; and

(5) any additional matters the Secretary considers appropriate.

(c) CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC COMMENT.—In conducting the study required by subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) consult with representatives of—

(A) the small business sector;

(B) the restaurant or food service sector;

(C) the hotel and alternative accommodations sector;

(D) the attractions or recreations sector;

(E) the travel distribution services sector;

(F) destination marketing organizations;

(G) State tourism offices; and

(H) the passenger air, railroad, and rental car sectors; and

(2) provide an opportunity for public comment and advice relevant to conducting the study.

(d) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 6 months after the date on which the study required by subsection (a) is completed, the Secretary, in consultation with the United States Travel and Tourism Advisory Board and the head of any other Federal agency the Secretary considers appropriate, shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and make publicly available on the website of the Department of Commerce, a report that contains—

(1) the results of such study; and

(2) policy recommendations for promoting and assisting the travel and tourism industry.

(e) INTERIM STUDY AND REPORT.—Not later than 3 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, after consultation with relevant stakeholders, including the United States Travel and Tourism Advisory Board, shall—

(1) complete an interim study, which shall be based on data available at the time when the study is conducted and provide a framework for the study required by subsection (a), on the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic (as of such time) on the travel and tourism industry, including various segments of the

travel and tourism industry, such as domestic, international, leisure, business, conventions, meetings, and events; and

(2) submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and make publicly available on the website of the Department of Commerce, an interim report that contains the results of the interim study required by paragraph (1).

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term “pandemic period” has the meaning given the term “emergency period” in section 1135(g)(1)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320b-5(g)(1)(B)), excluding any portion of such period after the date that is 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act;

(2) the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Commerce; and

(3) the term “travel and tourism industry” means the travel and tourism industry in the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3752.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in support of H.R. 3752.

I begin by thanking Representatives CÁRDENAS, CASTOR, DAVIS, and UPTON for their leadership on this bill, the Pandemic Effects on Home Safety and Tourism Act.

While there is now light at the end of the tunnel for many Americans, the past 15 months have been unlike any other time in modern history. The COVID-19 pandemic has forced us to spend more time at home and find new indoor and outdoor activities suitable for social distancing, which has resulted in new injury patterns. Keeping track of any new trends in injuries and deaths that might be occurring can help us learn how to keep consumers safer at home now as well as in the future.

This bill will require the Consumer Product Safety Commission to provide quarterly updates to the American public regarding the effects of COVID-19 on home safety, including any emerging threats from either new products or new habits from working and playing at home. This report will assemble data from a variety of sources, including media reports and poison control centers, in addition to the CPSC's traditional data sources.

Initial reports from the CPSC about injuries related to consumer products during COVID-19 are already concerning. For example, hospitalizations

related to the ingestion of dangerous button cell batteries rose by 93 percent among young children during the period from March to September 2020, and injuries related to cleaning agents also rose 84 percent.

Continued regular reporting required by this legislation can help parents better identify how to keep their children safe when they need to stay at home. And this bill will also identify communities or groups that may be disproportionately affected so that the CPSC can better target efforts to protect these communities.

Mr. Speaker, I am also pleased that this bill will also help rebuild the tourism and travel industry, which has certainly struggled under the strain of the COVID-19 pandemic. Specifically, this legislation requires the Department of Commerce to conduct a detailed study and report to Congress on the pandemic's effects on the travel industry, including on jobs and revenue. And this information will be helpful in determining how we can best direct assistance to the 16 million American workers and families who rely on the jobs the travel industry supports.

Mr. Speaker, I thank our Ranking Member RODGERS, and our Consumer Protection and Commerce Subcommittee Ranking Member BILIRAKIS, for working with us to build bipartisan support. And, of course, I also thank the chairwoman of this subcommittee, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY).

Mr. Speaker, I call on my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3752, the Pandemic Effects on Home Safety and Tourism Act.

I first thank Representatives CÁRDENAS and DAVIS for their efforts on this bill to protect consumers. I also thank Representatives UPTON and CASTOR for including provisions to promote and assist our tourism industry, an essential component of our Nation's economy, and something I care deeply about as cochair of the Congressional Tourism Caucus.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3752 directs the Consumer Product Safety Commission to report on trends of injuries and deaths from consumer products during the COVID-19 pandemic. As more Americans have spent time in their homes, it is important the CPSC continues to inform consumers with information about potentially hazardous products.

Additionally, H.R. 3752 requires the Department of Commerce to study and report on how the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted our travel and tourism industry. This industry plays a significant role in many local communities and supports over 50 million jobs across the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY), the chairwoman of the subcommittee.

I also want to say that she is really our superhero when it comes to these consumer issues, always looking out for things, because as the world changes, we have to constantly be vigilant. And that, she certainly is.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding and for his kind words.

I also thank the authors of this legislation, Representatives CÁRDENAS, DAVIS, CASTOR, and UPTON, a bipartisan leadership group on this legislation.

And I also thank the ranking member of the subcommittee, Mr. BILIRAKIS, for his cooperation on this and so many other issues.

Mr. Speaker, children are particularly vulnerable to risks associated with household consumer products. These risks have been magnified by the pandemic as families spend more time at home and parents juggle working from home and supervising children.

This legislation will direct the Consumer Product Safety Commission to study and report injuries and deaths associated with consumer products during the pandemic. A lot of progress has been made, but the pandemic is not yet over.

Americans deserve up-to-date information about emerging threats to the safety of their children, and so this legislation is very important.

This legislation also directs the Department of Commerce to study and report to the Congress on the impact of the pandemic on the travel and tourism industries.

These industries were really hit hard by the pandemic. Over 15.7 million Americans work in travel or tourism. Many of these jobs are just now starting to come back. Industries that depend on travel or tourism like the arts, live events, hotels, and restaurants are still hurting. We must understand the full impact of the pandemic on travel and tourism so that we can help these industries to be able to build back better.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to vote for this bill. I think it is a good bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I also urge bipartisan support for this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3752.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

MR. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

## CONSUMER SAFETY TECHNOLOGY ACT

MR. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3723) to direct the Consumer Product Safety Commission to establish a pilot program to explore the use of artificial intelligence in support of the mission of the Commission and direct the Secretary of Commerce and the Federal Trade Commission to study and report on the use of blockchain technology and digital tokens, respectively.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3723

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Consumer Safety Technology Act”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Definitions.

#### TITLE I—ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY

Sec. 101. Short title.

Sec. 102. Pilot program for use of artificial intelligence by Consumer Product Safety Commission.

#### TITLE II—BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION

Sec. 201. Short title.

Sec. 202. Study on blockchain technology and its use in consumer protection.

#### TITLE III—DIGITAL TOKEN TAXONOMY

Sec. 301. Short title.

Sec. 302. Findings.

Sec. 303. Reports on unfair or deceptive acts or practices in transactions relating to digital tokens.

### SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act—

(1) the term “consumer product” has the meaning given such term in section 3(a) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2052(a)); and

(2) the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Commerce.

#### TITLE I—ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY

##### SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “AI for Consumer Product Safety Act”.

##### SEC. 102. PILOT PROGRAM FOR USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE BY CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Consumer Product Safety Commission shall establish a pilot program to explore the use of artificial intelligence by the Commission in support of the consumer product safety mission of the Commission.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In conducting the pilot program established under subsection (a), the Commission shall do the following:

(1) Use artificial intelligence for at least 1 of the following purposes:

(A) Tracking trends with respect to injuries involving consumer products.

(B) Identifying consumer product hazards.

(C) Monitoring the retail marketplace (including internet websites) for the sale of recalled consumer products (including both new and used products).

(D) Identifying consumer products required by section 17(a) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2066(a)) to be refused admission into the customs territory of the United States.

(2) Consult with the following:

(A) Technologists, data scientists, and experts in artificial intelligence and machine learning.

(B) Cybersecurity experts.

(C) Members of the retail industry.

(D) Consumer product manufacturers.

(E) Consumer product safety organizations.

(F) Any other person the Commission considers appropriate.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the conclusion of the pilot program established under subsection (a), the Consumer Product Safety Commission shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and make publicly available on the website of the Commission, a report on the findings and data derived from such program, including whether and the extent to which the use of artificial intelligence improved the ability of the Commission to advance the consumer product safety mission of the Commission.

#### TITLE II—BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION

##### SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Blockchain Innovation Act”.

##### SEC. 202. STUDY ON BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY AND ITS USE IN CONSUMER PROTECTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) STUDY REQUIRED.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Federal Trade Commission, and in consultation with the any other appropriate Federal agency the Secretary determines appropriate, shall conduct a study on current and potential use of blockchain technology in commerce and the potential benefits of blockchain technology for limiting fraud and other unfair and deceptive acts and practices.

(2) REQUIREMENTS FOR STUDY.—In conducting the study, the Secretary shall examine—

(A) trends in the commercial use of and investment in blockchain technology;

(B) best practices in facilitating public-private partnerships in blockchain technology;

(C) potential benefits and risks of blockchain technology for consumer protection;

(D) how blockchain technology can be used by industry and consumers to reduce fraud and increase the security of commercial transactions;

(E) areas in Federal regulation of blockchain technology that greater clarity would encourage domestic innovation; and

(F) any other relevant observations or recommendations related to blockchain technology and consumer protection.

(3) PUBLIC COMMENT.—In producing the study required in subsection (a)(2), the Secretary shall provide opportunity for public comment and advice relevant to the production of the study.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 6 months after the completion of the study required pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the

Senate, and make publicly available on the website of the Department of Commerce, a report that contains the results of the study conducted under subsection (a).

### TITLE III—DIGITAL TOKEN TAXONOMY

#### SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Digital Taxonomy Act”.

#### SEC. 302. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) it is important that the United States remains a leader in innovation;

(2) digital tokens and blockchain technology are driving innovation and providing consumers with increased choice and convenience;

(3) the use of digital tokens and blockchain technology is likely to increase in the future;

(4) the Federal Trade Commission is responsible for protecting consumers from unfair or deceptive acts or practices, including relating to digital tokens;

(5) the Commission has previously taken action against unscrupulous companies and individuals that committed unfair or deceptive acts or practices involving digital tokens; and

(6) to bolster the Commission’s ability to enforce against unfair or deceptive acts or practices involving digital tokens, the Commission should ensure staff have appropriate training and resources to identify and pursue such cases.

#### SEC. 303. REPORTS ON UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE ACTS OR PRACTICES IN TRANSACTIONS RELATING TO DIGITAL TOKENS.

Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act and each year thereafter until fiscal year 2024, the Federal Trade Commission shall transmit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and make publicly available on its website, a report of—

(1) any actions taken by the Commission relating to unfair or deceptive acts or practices in transactions relating to digital tokens;

(2) the Commission’s other efforts to prevent unfair or deceptive acts or practices relating to digital tokens; and

(3) any recommendations by the Commission for legislation that would improve the ability of the Commission and other relevant Federal agencies—

(A) to further protect consumers from unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the digital token marketplace; and

(B) to promote competition and promote innovation in the global digital token sector.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3723.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in support of H.R. 3723, the Consumer Safety

Technology Act, and I want to begin by thanking Representatives MCNERNEY and BURGESS for their leadership on this bill, which they reintroduced this Congress.

This legislation will help modernize our consumer protection agencies and encourage the use of advanced technologies, like artificial intelligence and blockchain in support of product safety and consumer protection.

These technologies can help the Consumer Product Safety Commission and the Federal Trade Commission improve their operations and more effectively carry out their mission.

Technological advances and globalization have greatly expanded the range of consumer products on the market. And as consumers shop online, more and more of these products are being shipped directly to homes. Artificial intelligence could help the CPSC oversee the increasingly complex range of products under its jurisdiction by helping to identify new injury trends and emerging hazards.

AI can also help the CPSC monitor online marketplaces for the illegal sale of recalled products. The persistence of recalled products on online third-party marketplaces is a particularly pernicious problem that puts Americans needlessly at risk.

For example, months after the dangerous Fisher-Price Rock ‘n Play and other infant inclined sleepers were recalled, a Consumer Reports investigation found that these products were still being sold on sites like Facebook Marketplace and Craigslist, even though they had been linked to dozens of infant fatalities. I am hopeful that artificial intelligence can be harnessed here to help eradicate the illegal sale of recalled products on online marketplaces.

The CPSC could also use AI to assess the risks of the growing number of imported consumer products entering our country and being sent directly to consumers.

This bill incorporates a bill originally introduced by Representative SOTO and GUTHRIE, the Blockchain Innovation Act, and a bill originally introduced by Representatives DAVIDSON and SOTO, the Digital Taxonomy Act.

As incorporated in this legislation, these bills will help identify ways blockchain technology can be used to further support consumer protection. It will also make sure that scammers and fraudsters don’t get ahead of consumers and law enforcement in the realm of blockchain and digital tokens.

Mr. Speaker, finally, I thank Ranking Member RODGERS and Consumer Protection and Commerce Subcommittee Ranking Member BILIRAKIS for working with us to move this bill; and as always, to the chairwoman of the subcommittee, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY).

Mr. Speaker, I call on my colleagues to support this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3723, the Consumer Safety Technology Act.

I thank Representatives BURGESS, MCNERNEY, GUTHRIE, SOTO, and DAVIDSON for their leadership on this effort and, of course, our chairman and our ranking member, and our ranking member on the subcommittee, as well as the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. Speaker, the bipartisan bill directs the Consumer Product Safety Commission to conduct a pilot program to determine how artificial intelligence may be used to advance the agency’s product safety mission.

Given the agency’s broad jurisdiction over so many consumer products, efficiently and accurately analyzing data in the marketplace is critical to its effective operation.

This bill also includes an important study of how blockchain technology may be used to prevent fraud, increase privacy, and bolster our Nation’s supply chain. This is complementary to the American COMPETE Act that also prioritizes this emerging technology to ensure America leads in the technology and in its development.

Furthermore, H.R. 3723 also focuses on digital tokens, which are seeing increased adoption by consumers. The bill targets ways in which we can protect consumers from fraud in the digital token marketplace, a dangerous trend that has recently become more apparent.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for their important work on this particular piece of legislation, and I urge all my colleagues to support this bill.

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Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCNERNEY), who is the prime sponsor of this bill.

Mr. MCNERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding and for recognizing this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my legislation, H.R. 3723, the Consumer Safety Technology Act.

H.R. 3723 will encourage the use of emerging technologies, specifically artificial intelligence and blockchains, to help keep consumers safe. It will aid our consumer protection agencies with carrying out their missions.

H.R. 3723 incorporates the AI for Consumer Product Safety Act legislation that I authored with Representative BURGESS. These provisions direct the Consumer Product Safety Commission, CPSC, to establish a pilot program for the agency to use AI in furtherance of the agency’s work to protect consumers from unsafe products.

For example, the CPSC could use artificial intelligence to more quickly and efficiently identify consumer product hazards, such as exploding laptops that have faulty batteries, defective USB chargers, furniture that tips over, and unsafe infant sleeping products.

Being able to identify these hazards more quickly will enable the CPSC to

help also recall products more quickly and, in turn, help save lives.

We have heard firsthand from CPSC commissioners when they testified before the House Energy and Commerce Committee that artificial intelligence can benefit the agency's work in serving the American people.

I am pleased that last year my legislation, the AI in Government Act, was enacted into law. Among other things, the AI in Government Act establishes an AI Center of Excellence to facilitate adoption of AI technology in the Federal Government. This will provide a central resource within the government to aid agencies with AI adoption and help agencies share best practices.

But it is also critical that agencies build up their capacity internally to adopt AI technology. H.R. 3723 will empower the CPSC to do just that. The CPSC's experience here will also serve as an example for other agencies that are looking to integrate AI in furtherance of their agency's missions.

H.R. 3723 also incorporates the Blockchain Innovation Act introduced by Representative SOTO and GUTHRIE. These provisions will help ensure that we use the benefits of blockchain technology to help stop scams and fraud.

Additionally, H.R. 3723 incorporates the Digital Taxonomy Act from Representatives SOTO and DAVIDSON. These provisions will help ensure the scammers and fraudsters don't get ahead of consumers and law enforcement in the realm of blockchain and digital tokens.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representatives BURGESS, SOTO, GUTHRIE, and DAVIDSON for their work in H.R. 3723, and Chairman PALLONE and Ranking Member RODGERS for helping to move this important bill. Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support it.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS).

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the legislation with Representative MCNERNEY, H.R. 3723, the Consumer Safety Technology Act.

You know, over my time in the Energy and Commerce Committee, I have made several trips out to the CPSC and observed firsthand how the men and women dedicate their lives to ensuring that consumers have safe products, that consumers have products that are not going to cause harm to the user.

And as we approach the anniversary of our Nation's independence on July 4, I also have a lot of respect for these same individuals who ensure that our fireworks that are sold at the commercial stands at the side of the road also meet certain specifications.

So as we approach Independence Day, it is always a good time to acknowledge the work done by the men and women in the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

The bill we are talking about today actually passed the last Congress by a voice vote, but it did fail to advance in the United States Senate. It includes

the bill that Mr. MCNERNEY and I introduced, the Artificial Intelligence for Consumer Product Safety legislation, along with, as referenced, the Blockchain Innovation Act and the Digital Taxonomy Act.

We are once again considering this bill because this is commonsense legislation that should be signed into law to improve and modernize our consumer protection agencies.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission has jurisdiction over 15,000 consumer products. Many of these are purchased online without the consumer reviewing or assessing the product in person. Throughout the time of the pandemic, Americans have sought to fulfill their needs through online shopping, and many companies and small businesses have innovated products to further increase convenience of daily life. The pool of products available to consumers is continually expanding, putting further strain on the Consumer Product Safety Commission to ensure the safety of those products.

While technological advances are increasing the number of types of products available for consumption, the Consumer Product Safety Commission can employ advanced technology to assist in that mission.

This bill directs the Consumer Safety Product Commission to establish a pilot program to use artificial intelligence for tracking injury trends, identifying consumer product hazards, monitoring the retail marketplace for the sale of recalled products, or identifying unsafe imported consumer products.

It is safe to say that when the Consumer Product Safety Commission was created, no one anticipated the sheer volume of material that would be being imported, for which they now have responsibility.

Artificial intelligence uses algorithms to quickly automate human functions and to filter and analyze data. Artificial intelligence is already advancing capabilities in multiple sectors to better serve consumers by increasing capacity and enhancing outcomes. As artificial intelligence advances, it should be capable of helping predict fail rates and identifying problems in consumer products before they can significantly impact the market.

If we want the United States to stay ahead of China and other global competitors, we must advance and utilize artificial intelligence in all appropriate products and processes. I can think of no better place to implement these capabilities than in the protection of products used every single day by American consumers.

Mr. Speaker, I urge colleagues to support this bill. Again, it passed the last Congress in a voice vote. We should advance it today.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SOTO), another sponsor of the bill from the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman PALLONE, Chairwoman SCHAKOWSKY, Representative MCNERNEY, Ranking Member RODGERS, Ranking Member BILIRAKIS, and Representative GUTHRIE for bringing forward these key bills on technology.

Emerging technologies like artificial intelligence, blockchain technologies, and cryptocurrency are playing a growing importance in our daily lives and are going to be an economic driver for the 21st century economy.

Blockchain, in essence, is a fixed ledger. Once you add data or a transaction, it cannot be changed. Therefore, it makes the data have integrity and makes sure that, as we are doing transactions and adding data over the internet, it can't be changed and that there is certainty to it. That is why it is so critical.

Then once we add AI to analyze this fixed data, we could help solve some of the largest problems that we face as a nation: healthcare, climate change, to be two examples; the delivery of personal protection equipment during a pandemic.

And, of course, cryptocurrency allows for small businesses, in particular, to provide services across the world without the transaction costs of exchanging currencies. It will help with remittances and other ways that we can modernize our economy.

It is essential that the United States continue to be a global leader in these emerging technologies to ensure our democratic values remain at the forefront of this technological development. Authoritarian regimes like China and Russia are investing heavily in these areas. It is absolutely critical for the free world to invest and to win the future in these areas.

Also, as a responsible global leader, the United States must strike the appropriate balance of providing an environment that fosters innovation while ensuring appropriate consumer protection.

That is why I am proud to work with Representative MCNERNEY on H.R. 3723. It includes parts of the Digital Taxonomy Act and all of the Blockchain Innovation Act. As many of you know, blockchain technology will be helpful in the ways we discussed already.

First, H.R. 3639, the Blockchain Innovation Act, directs the Department of Commerce, in consultation with the FCC, to conduct a study and submit to Congress a report on the state of blockchain technology in commerce, including its use to reduce fraud and increase security.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative GUTHRIE for cosponsoring and co-introducing this bill. This is a first step toward a long-term goal of setting up a Blockchain Center of Excellence in the Department of Commerce.

In addition, the Digital Taxonomy Act requires a similar report from the FCC to report recommendations on deceptive practices, and the relationship between the FTC, FCC, and the CFTC.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative DAVIDSON for his cosponsorship.

When we look at market volatility, the use of cryptocurrency for ransomware in recent attacks like the Colonial Pipeline and tax evasion, it is critical that we get in on the front end of this.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to work with Representative MCNERNEY, and I urge support for H.R. 3723.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. LESKO), an important member of the Energy and Commerce full committee and also the subcommittee.

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3723, the Consumer Safety Technology Act.

This is important legislation that helps the U.S. solidify its position as a world leader in technology and innovation while protecting our constituents.

This legislation builds on the American COMPETE Act, which sought to remove burdensome regulatory barriers to promote American innovation and consider how safely using artificial intelligence can transform the future.

This is also a critical step in maintaining our global competitive edge in emerging technologies over foreign adversaries like China. It will make us less reliant on these bad actors for important technologies.

The Consumer Safety and Technology Act establishes a pilot program to explore how to safely use artificial intelligence to protect consumers from unsafe products while advancing cutting-edge American innovation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY), the chairwoman of the subcommittee.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the authors of this bipartisan legislation, Representatives MCNERNEY, BURGESS, SOTO, GUTHRIE, and DAVIDSON.

Mr. Speaker, the Federal Government should put the incredible technological innovation of the last few years to work for the American people, and that is exactly what this bill does. It promotes the use of artificial intelligence in product safety and studies how blockchain can protect consumers.

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Regulators will be stronger and the American consumer safer when we consider how these technologies can help them achieve this mission.

Part of the mission of the Federal Trade Commission is to protect consumers from unfair and deceptive business practices. It is important to keep track of any such practices in the digital token ecosystem where unscrupulous businesspeople may be seeking to take advantage of the vast wealth created by digital tokens. This bill directs

the Federal Trade Commission to report on its work keeping users of the digital token system safe.

Emerging technologies pose both perils and promise. That is why we must direct Federal agencies to make sure that consumers are safe.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I have no other speakers.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very important bill. We have to get it past the finish line this time. I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I also urge support for this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3723.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

#### SAFE SLEEP FOR BABIES ACT OF 2021

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3182) to provide that inclined sleepers for infants and crib bumpers shall be considered banned hazardous products under section 8 of the Consumer Product Safety Act, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3182

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

##### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Safe Sleep for Babies Act of 2021”.

##### SEC. 2. BANNING OF INCLINED SLEEPERS FOR INFANTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, inclined sleepers for infants, regardless of the date of manufacture, shall be considered a banned hazardous product under section 8 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2057).

(b) INCLINED SLEEPER FOR INFANTS DEFINED.—In this section, the term “inclined sleeper for infants” means a product with an inclined sleep surface greater than ten degrees that is intended, marketed, or designed to provide sleeping accommodations for an infant up to 1 year old.

##### SEC. 3. BANNING OF CRIB BUMPERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, crib bumpers, regardless of the date of manufacture, shall be considered a banned hazardous product under section 8 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2057).

(b) CRIB BUMPER DEFINED.—In this section, the term “crib bumper”—

(1) means any material that is intended to cover the sides of a crib to prevent injury to any crib occupant from impacts against the side of a crib or to prevent partial or complete access to any openings in the sides of a crib to prevent a crib occupant from getting any part of the body entrapped in any opening;

(2) includes a padded crib bumper, a supported and unsupported vinyl bumper guard, and vertical crib slat covers; and

(3) does not include a non-padded mesh crib liner.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

##### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3182.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in support of H.R. 3182, the Safe Sleep for Babies Act.

This important piece of legislation was reintroduced this Congress by Vice Chair CÁRDENAS and Chair SCHAKOWSKY of our Consumer Protection and Commerce Subcommittee.

Parents and caregivers deserve the peace of mind that any infant sleep product they buy is consistent with longstanding safe sleep recommendations that babies should only sleep on their backs on a firm, flat surface free of extra bedding.

This legislation would ban two very dangerous products for babies that defy safe sleep best practices and have tragically taken far too many infant lives: inclined sleepers and crib bumpers. To date, inclined sleepers have been linked to at least 94 infant fatalities, and crib bumpers have contributed to at least 107 deaths.

Inclined sleepers position babies on a dangerous incline that can lead to the baby's airway becoming obstructed, among other hazard patterns. Crib bumpers create unnecessary suffocation, entrapment, and strangulation risks for babies.

There is simply no reason either of these products should still be on the market. Yet, incline sleepers and crib bumpers are heavily marketed and remain widely available online and on store shelves. Many parents, grandparents, and caregivers continue to purchase these products, wholly unaware of the grave risks they pose to babies.

Since April 2019, when Consumer Reports first reported on the deadly toll of infant inclined products, an independent expert hired by the CPSC has confirmed that all sleep products with inclines greater than 10 degrees pose serious dangers to infants.

Earlier this month, CPSC approved a strong, new Federal safety standard on infant sleep products that will effectively prohibit infant inclined sleepers. However, the new safety standard will not take effect for some time, and there is still no Federal standard to eliminate the hazard posed by crib bumpers.

That is why this bill is necessary. H.R. 3182 bans crib bumpers along with inclined sleepers, and it will take effect 6 months after the date of enactment, making sure strong protections for babies are not needlessly delayed.

We must take action on this bill today, Mr. Speaker, to protect babies across the Nation. I call on my colleagues to support this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3182, the Safe Sleep for Babies Act. I thank Mr. CÁRDENAS and, of course, Chair SCHAKOWSKY for their hard work on this bill.

H.R. 3182 addresses the risk of dangers that infants face from inclined sleepers and crib bumpers. This bill bans all products with an inclined sleep surface greater than 10 degrees to address the tragic deaths related to inclined sleepers and any crib bumpers intended to cover the sides of a crib or that prevent access to openings on the sides of the crib.

I am always ready to work with my colleagues on the Energy and Commerce Committee to help protect Americans from potentially harmful products. That is the reason I requested this subcommittee.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this particular measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY), who is the chair of the subcommittee and one of the major sponsors of the bill.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. PALLONE and my ranking member because this is such an important bipartisan bill that is designed to save lives.

My colleague, TONY CÁRDENAS, and I introduced the Safe Sleep for Babies Act after the release of several devastating reports linking inclined sleep products and crib bumpers to infant deaths. This urgently needed legislation will add these dangerous products to the list of banned hazardous products under the Consumer Product Safety Act.

The science is clear: The safest sleep environment for babies is a flat, firm, bare surface with no restraints or soft bedding. Infant inclined sleep products and crib bumpers are dangerous and should not be on the market at all.

If we do not pass this legislation, companies will continue to sell and market these products that can harm and even kill infants, and infants will continue to be harmed if we don't act

now. As a mother and grandmother, I know that we must act now to ensure that no more babies die from unsafe sleep products.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, let me rise with a great deal of concern and, as well, righteousness and enthusiasm to support the Safe Sleep for Babies Act of 2021.

Our children are our most precious resource, and no one knows how to address parents who have had a child lose their life because of devices that were sold to them to comfort their babies. The Safe Sleep for Babies Act of 2021, in particular, is going to help to take those products off that heretofore have gone without discovery, without assessment, and without penalty. They are devices that are in cribs and bassinets that have not been assessed to cause death.

Babies have been losing their lives to frightened parents, shocked parents, caretakers, and grandparents. What a tragedy to lose that infant in the early part of their life through no fault of the caretaker, the parent, and, certainly, that baby.

This legislation, I hope, will find its way quickly through the United States Senate and as well find its way quickly to the President's desk.

As a member of the Judiciary Committee, we have, frighteningly, seen over the past weeks and months the loss of life of children through gun violence. We have a responsibility from the very birth of a child, from its time to come to be with its loving family, to find a way to protect and preserve its life. Babies, again, are enormously precious.

I think this legislation is long overdue. I ask my colleagues to support the Safe Sleep for Babies Act of 2021. I am glad to join the Energy and Commerce Committee and its original sponsor, Mr. CÁRDENAS, to be able to, hopefully, move this bill as quickly as possible.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this very important bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I also ask for support of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3182.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

## STOP TIP-OVERS OF UNSTABLE, RISKY DRESSERS ON YOUTH ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1314) to require the Consumer Product Safety Commission to promulgate a consumer product safety rule for free-standing clothing storage units to protect children from tip-over related death or injury, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1314

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Stop Tip-overs of Unstable, Risky Dressers on Youth Act” or the “STURDY Act”.

### SEC. 2. CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY STANDARD TO PROTECT AGAINST TIP-OVER OF CLOTHING STORAGE UNITS.

(a) CLOTHING STORAGE UNIT DEFINED.—In this section, the term “clothing storage unit” means any free-standing furniture item manufactured in the United States or imported for use in the United States that is intended for the storage of clothing, typical of bedroom furniture.

(b) CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY STANDARD REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (c)(1), not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Consumer Product Safety Commission shall—

(A) in consultation with representatives of consumer groups, clothing storage unit manufacturers, craft or handmade furniture manufacturers, and independent child product engineers and experts, examine and assess the effectiveness of any voluntary consumer product safety standards for clothing storage units; and

(B) in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code, promulgate a final consumer product safety standard for clothing storage units to protect children from tip-over-related death or injury that includes—

(i) tests that simulate the weight of children up to 60 pounds;

(ii) objective, repeatable, and measurable tests that simulate real world use and account for any impact on clothing storage unit stability that may result from placement on carpeted surfaces, drawers with items in them, multiple open drawers, or dynamic force;

(iii) testing of all clothing storage units, including those under 30 inches in height; and

(iv) warning requirements based on ASTM F2057-17, or its successor at the time of enactment, provided that the Consumer Product Safety Commission shall strengthen the requirements of ASTM F2057-17, or its successor, if reasonably necessary to protect children from tip-over-related death or injury.

(2) TREATMENT OF STANDARD.—A consumer product safety standard promulgated under paragraph (1) shall be treated as a consumer product safety rule promulgated under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2058).



(c) SUBSEQUENT RULEMAKING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—At any time subsequent to the publication of a consumer product safety standard under subsection (b)(1), the Commission may initiate a rulemaking, in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code, to modify the requirements of the consumer product safety standard described in subsection (b)(1) if reasonably necessary to protect children from tip-over-related death or injury.

(2) REVISION OF RULE.—If, after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention revises its Clinical Growth Charts, the consumer product safety standard described in subsection (b)(1) shall, on the date that is 180 days after such revision, be revised to include tests that simulate the weight of children up to the 95th percentile weight of children 72 months in age, as depicted in the revised Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Clinical Growth Charts, unless the Commission determines the modification is not reasonably necessary to protect children from tip-over-related death or injury.

(3) TREATMENT OF RULES.—Any rule promulgated under paragraph (1) or revision made pursuant to paragraph (2) shall be treated as a consumer product safety rule promulgated under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2058).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1314.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in support of H.R. 1314, the STURDY Act. I want to begin by thanking Consumer Protection and Commerce Subcommittee Chair SCHAKOWSKY for championing and reintroducing this critical piece of legislation, which will help protect children from deadly furniture tip-overs.

Tip-overs remain one of the top five hidden hazards in the home. According to new data from the Consumer Product Safety Commission, between 2000 and 2019, tip-over incidents have been linked to more than 450 child fatalities and tens of thousands more injuries.

Every 46 minutes a child is injured in a tip-over incident. The victims tend to be young children who are curious and creative, eager to climb and play make-believe with the world around them. But dressers pose a deadly danger, and their crushing weight can lead to tragedy in just minutes.

These incidents often happen silently, too. Parents who have lost children from furniture tip-overs report never hearing the dresser falling because the child's body had absorbed the brunt of the impact or a child was

pinned in such a way that he or she couldn't even scream or cry out.

The current voluntary furniture stability standards are woefully inadequate and have not stopped children from dying from unstable dressers. In March, Consumer Reports reported on two tip-over incidents, including one death that happened within 1 week of each other, highlighting the ongoing and urgent need for this lifesaving legislation.

□ 1515

Our children deserve a strong, mandatory standard that keeps them safe from such a common household danger. Right now, the current voluntary standard only applies to dressers 30 inches or taller, despite multiple fatalities and injuries involving shorter dressers.

Also, the voluntary testing doesn't incorporate the upper weight range for children affected by tip-overs. It also ignores real-world dynamics, such as the movement of drawers and different flooring surfaces that a dresser might be resting on.

The STURDY Act would finally establish a strong mandatory furniture stability safety standard and protect children from being crushed under the weight of their bedroom furniture. This legislation will save lives, and that is why I call on my colleagues to support this measure.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bill directs the Consumer Products Safety Commission to issue a consumer product safety standard for clothing storage units to protect children from tip-over related injuries, as the chairman stated.

The CPSC has recognized this as one of the top five potential hidden hazards in the home, with an average of one child fatality every 2 weeks from falling furniture and appliances. It is good to restate it because people need to know.

We support this bill moving forward with House passage today. I thank the chairwoman of the subcommittee, my colleague, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, for championing this bill; along with Mr. CÁRDENAS and all of the members of the Energy and Commerce Committee for their efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1314, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY), the chairwoman of the subcommittee and sponsor of this bill. I am sure many have noticed today that many of these bills that protect consumers, particularly children, have been championed by Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. PALLONE for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, since 2000, more than 460 children have died from furniture

tip-overs, and the Consumer Product Safety Commission has reported that tip-overs cause an average of 25,500 emergency room-treated injuries every year as children are crushed, trapped, or stuck by furniture.

These deaths and injuries should never have happened in the first place, but they continue to happen because current furniture stability standards are both inadequate and only voluntary. We can't continue to allow the furniture industry to regulate itself. It hasn't worked and it has come at a cost of children's lives.

That is why I have reintroduced the legislation, the STURDY Act, H.R. 1314, which would strengthen and make mandatory furniture stabilization standards for clothing storage units.

No parent should have to worry about their children being injured, or worse, by a piece of furniture.

I want to give a special shout-out to the organization Kids In Danger that has been advocating for this for a long time, and for the moms who came to this Congress and told the stories of their lost children because of these tip-overs. Their stories have moved everyone who has heard them.

It is time now that we act. We can do something to help prevent these furniture tip-overs that put our Nation's children in danger.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman SCHAKOWSKY for championing this very important bill. The best ideas come from the people, from our constituents.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this bill swiftly, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I also urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the Judiciary Committee and the founder and Co-Chair of the Congressional Children's Caucus, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1314, the "Stop Tip-Overs of Unstable, Risky Dressers on Children Act," or "STURDY Act," which directs the Consumer Product Safety Commission to adopt a stronger, mandatory stability standard for clothing storage units within one year of enactment, following the streamlined rulemaking process that it has used for numerous children's products.

A tip-over can involve a piece of furniture, often a dresser or other type of clothing storage unit, falling onto a small child.

These dangerous episodes can lead to a trip to the emergency room, or even death.

A child is sent to the emergency room because of a tip-over incident every 60 minutes, and on average, 1 to 2 children die every month.

Children age 2 to 5 are at the highest risk—their motor abilities allow them to navigate the home by themselves and their intellectual development makes them curious about objects that might be out of reach.

In June 2016, IKEA recalled 29 million dressers and chests due to a tipover hazard;

at least 8 children died in tragic tip-over accidents and hundreds of children have been injured by IKEA furniture.

Mr. Speaker, relying upon a voluntary standard for dressers is not enough to protect our children from tip-overs.

The voluntary standard only tests whether a dresser or drawer will tip with 50 lbs. hanging from an open drawer.

This standard has not proven stringent enough to reduce tip-overs, and it also only applies to dressers over 27 inches.

Even as weak as it is, dressers do not have to meet this voluntary standard.

That is why the STURDY Act is needed; it will help prevent the deaths of children from tip-overs.

Specifically, the STURDY Act:

1. Mandates testing on all clothing units;
2. Requires testing to simulate the weights of children up to 72 months old;
3. Requires testing measures to account for scenarios involving carpeting, loaded drawers, and the dynamic force of a climbing child;
4. Mandates strong warning requirements; and
5. Requires the CPSC to issue the mandatory standard within 1 year of the STURDY Act's enactment.

I strongly support H.R. 1314, the Stop Tip-Overs of Unstable, Risky Dressers on Youth Act, and urge all Members to join me in voting for its passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1314.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

## TRIBAL HEALTH DATA IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2021

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3841) to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to the collection and availability of health data with respect to Indian Tribes, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3841

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Tribal Health Data Improvement Act of 2021”.

### SEC. 2. COLLECTION AND AVAILABILITY OF HEALTH DATA WITH RESPECT TO INDIAN TRIBES.

(a) DATA COLLECTION.—Section 3101(a)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300kk(a)(1)) is amended—

- (1) by striking “, by not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this title,”; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “Tribal,” after “State.”.

(b) DATA REPORTING AND DISSEMINATION.—Section 3101(c) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300kk(c)) is amended—

- (1) by amending subparagraph (F) of paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(F) the Indian Health Service, Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, and epidemiology centers authorized under the Indian Health Care Improvement Act;”;

(2) in paragraph (3), by inserting “Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, and epidemiology centers,” after “Federal agencies.”.

(c) PROTECTION AND SHARING OF DATA.—Section 3101(e) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300kk(e)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(3) DATA SHARING STRATEGY.—With respect to data access for Tribal epidemiology centers and Tribes, the Secretary shall create a data sharing strategy that takes into consideration recommendations by the Secretary’s Tribal Advisory Committee for—

“(A) ensuring that Tribal epidemiology centers and Indian Tribes have access to the data sources necessary to accomplish their public health responsibilities; and

“(B) protecting the privacy and security of such data.

“(4) TRIBAL PUBLIC HEALTH AUTHORITY.—

“(A) AVAILABILITY.—Beginning not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Tribal Health Data Improvement Act of 2021, the Secretary shall make available to the entities listed in subparagraph (B) all data that is collected pursuant to this title with respect to health care and public health surveillance programs and activities, including such programs and activities that are federally supported or conducted, so long as—

“(i) such entities request the data pursuant to statute; and

“(ii) the data is requested for use—

“(I) consistent with Federal law and obligations; and

“(II) to satisfy a particular purpose or carry out a specific function consistent with the purpose for which the data was collected.

“(B) ENTITIES.—The entities listed in this subparagraph are—

“(i) the Indian Health Service;

“(ii) Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations; and

“(iii) epidemiology centers.”.

(d) TECHNICAL UPDATES.—Section 3101 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300kk) is amended—

- (1) by striking subsections (g) and (h); and
- (2) by redesignating subsection (i) as subsection (h).

(e) DEFINITIONS.—After executing the amendments made by subsection (d), section 3101 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300kk) is amended by inserting after subsection (f) the following new subsection:

“(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) The term ‘epidemiology center’ means an epidemiology center established under section 214 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, including such Tribal epidemiology centers serving Indian Tribes regionally and any Tribal epidemiology center serving Urban Indian organizations nationally.

“(2) The term ‘Indian Tribe’ has the meaning given to the term ‘Indian tribe’ in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

“(3) The term ‘Tribal organization’ has the meaning given to the term ‘tribal organization’ in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

“(4) The term ‘Urban Indian organization’ has the meaning given to that term in section 4 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.”.

(f) TECHNICAL CORRECTION.—Section 3101(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300kk(b)) is amended by striking “DATA ANALYSIS.—” and all that follows through “For each federally” and inserting “DATA ANALYSIS.—For each federally”.

### SEC. 3. IMPROVING HEALTH STATISTICS REPORTING WITH RESPECT TO INDIAN TRIBES.

(a) TECHNICAL AID TO STATES AND LOCALITIES.—Section 306(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242k(d)) is amended by inserting “, Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, and epidemiology centers” after “jurisdictions”.

(b) COOPERATIVE HEALTH STATISTICS SYSTEM.—Section 306(e)(3) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242k(e)(3)) is amended by inserting “, Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, and epidemiology centers” after “health agencies”.

(c) FEDERAL-STATE-TRIBAL COOPERATION.—Section 306(f) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242k(f)) is amended—

(1) by inserting “the Indian Health Service,” before “the Departments of Commerce”;

(2) by inserting a comma after “the Departments of Commerce and Labor”;

(3) by inserting “, Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, and epidemiology centers” after “State and local health departments and agencies”; and

(4) by striking “he shall” and inserting “the Secretary shall”.

(d) REGISTRATION AREA RECORDS.—Section 306(h)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242k(h)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking “in his discretion” and inserting “in the discretion of the Secretary”; and

(2) by striking “Hispanics, Asian Americans, and Pacific Islanders” and inserting “American Indians and Alaska Natives, Hispanics, Asian Americans, and Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders”.

(e) NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS.—Section 306(k) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242k(k)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking “, not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996,” each place it appears; and

(2) in paragraph (7), by striking “Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, and annually thereafter, the Committee shall” and inserting “The Committee shall, on a biennial basis.”.

(f) GRANTS FOR ASSEMBLY AND ANALYSIS OF DATA ON ETHNIC AND RACIAL POPULATIONS.—Section 306(m)(4) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242k(m)(4)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) by striking “Subject to subparagraph (B), the” and inserting “The”; and

(B) by striking “and major Hispanic subpopulation groups and American Indians” and inserting “, major Hispanic subgroups, and American Indians and Alaska Natives”; and

(2) by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

“(B) In carrying out subparagraph (A), with respect to American Indians and Alaska Natives, the Secretary shall—

“(i) consult with Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, the Tribal Technical Advisory Group of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services maintained under section 5006(e) of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, and the Tribal Advisory Committee established by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in coordination with epidemiology centers, to develop guidelines for State and local health

agencies to improve the quality and accuracy of data with respect to the birth and death records of American Indians and Alaska Natives;

“(ii) confer with Urban Indian organizations to develop guidelines for State and local health agencies to improve the quality and accuracy of data with respect to the birth and death records of American Indians and Alaska Natives;

“(iii) enter into cooperative agreements with Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, Urban Indian organizations, and epidemiology centers to address misclassification and undersampling of American Indians and Alaska Natives with respect to—

“(I) birth and death records; and

“(II) health care and public health surveillance systems, including, but not limited to, data with respect to chronic and infectious diseases, unintentional injuries, environmental health, child and adolescent health, maternal health and mortality, foodborne and waterborne illness, reproductive health, and any other notifiable disease or condition;

“(iv) encourage States to enter into data sharing agreements with Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, and epidemiology centers to improve the quality and accuracy of public health data; and

“(v) not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Tribal Health Data Improvement Act of 2021, and biennially thereafter, issue a report on the following:

“(I) Which States have data sharing agreements with Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, Urban Indian organizations, and Tribal epidemiology centers to improve the quality and accuracy of health data.

“(II) What the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is doing to encourage States to enter into data sharing agreements with Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, Urban Indian organizations, and Tribal epidemiology centers to improve the quality and accuracy of health data.

“(III) Best practices and guidance for States, Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, Urban Indian organizations, and Tribal epidemiology centers that wish to enter into data sharing agreements.

“(IV) Best practices and guidance for local, State, Tribal, and Federal uniform standards for the collection of data on race and ethnicity.”.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—Section 306 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242k) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (n) as subsection (o); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (m) the following:

“(n) In this section:

“(1) The term ‘epidemiology center’ means an epidemiology center established under section 214 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, including such Tribal epidemiology centers serving Indian Tribes regionally and any Tribal epidemiology center serving Urban Indian organizations nationally.

“(2) The term ‘Indian Tribe’ has the meaning given to the term ‘Indian tribe’ in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

“(3) The term ‘Tribal organization’ has the meaning given to the term ‘tribal organization’ in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

“(4) The term ‘Urban Indian organization’ has the meaning given to that term in section 4 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.”.

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 306(o) of the Public Health Service Act, as redesignated by subsection (g), is amended to read as follows:

“(o)(1) To carry out this section, there is authorized to be appropriated \$185,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

“(2) Of the amount authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall not use more than 10 percent for the combined costs of—

“(A) administration of this section; and

“(B) carrying out subsection (m)(2).”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include any extraneous material on H.R. 3841.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, American Indian and Alaska Native communities experience disproportionately worse health outcomes than other groups in the United States. The root causes of these poor health outcomes are complex, but, unfortunately, not surprising. For centuries, American Indian and Alaska Native communities have been displaced and damaged by violence, poverty, disease, and adverse social conditions. As a result, Tribal members live shorter lives than any other demographic group.

Unfortunately, the COVID-19 pandemic has also devastated Tribal communities. According to data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, American Indians and Alaska Natives are at greater risk of COVID-19 infection and more than three times more likely to be hospitalized.

Moreover, there are significant gaps in data collection and the full picture of the disease burden is really unknown. So it is important for us to improve Tribal health data collection efforts so that we can improve health outcomes. Tribal Epidemiology Centers manage regional public health information systems and disease prevention and control services. These centers also collaborate with other public health authorities to study, collect, and analyze epidemiological data.

Clear communication and coordination by Federal, State, and local public health departments is necessary to the success and security of these efforts. So the bill before us, H.R. 3841, the Tribal Health Data Improvement Act, equips Tribal communities with enhanced resources to collect public health data and adapt public health programs to improve health outcomes.

The bill clarifies the Federal Government's role in the collection and distribution of public health and disease surveillance data. It does this by creating a strategy to share information

with the Indian Health Service, Indian Tribes and organizations, and Tribal Epidemiology Centers.

The legislation requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services to release all applicable public health data to Tribal entities within 180 days of enactment.

It also requires the CDC to encourage and enhance collaborative efforts between States and Tribal organizations to synergize data collection.

Finally, the bill reauthorizes the National Center for Health Statistics with an additional \$185 million in funding to implement the programs established by the legislation.

I thank Representatives MULLIN and O'HALLERAN for their bipartisan efforts to bringing this bill forward. They are always champions for the Tribes.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3841, the Tribal Health Data Improvement Act of 2021, introduced by my Energy and Commerce colleagues, Representatives MULLIN and O'HALLERAN.

This important public health bill addresses the chronic challenges faced by Tribal Nations and Tribal Epidemiology Centers in gaining access to critical healthcare and public health surveillance data.

Obtaining this data is necessary for engaging in preventative public health work and combating the current health crises in American Indian and Alaska Native communities.

Structural barriers to accessing data have been especially problematic during the COVID-19 pandemic, which has disproportionately impacted these communities. In order to ensure that Tribal Nations and Tribal Epidemiology Centers have access to the data necessary to accomplish public health priorities, the bill requires that the Secretary of HHS create a data-sharing strategy that takes into consideration the recommendations of the Secretary's Tribal Advisory Committee.

In addition, in reauthorizing the CDC's National Center for Health Statistics, the bill requires the Secretary to make public health surveillance data available to the Indian Health Service, Indian Tribes, the Tribal organizations, and Tribal Epidemiology Centers so long as the data requested for use is consistent with Federal law and obligations.

The Secretary must also consult with Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, urban Indian organizations, and the Tribal Technical Advisory Group of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to develop guidelines for State and local health agencies to improve the quality and accuracy of birth and death records of American Indians and Alaska Natives.

It makes a lot of sense. By improving the sharing of data between the Federal Government and the Tribes, this

important bill would help address the health disparities in American Indian and Alaska Native communities.

I urge a “yes” vote on this particular bill. Let’s pass this bill swiftly and get it to the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I also urge support for the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3841.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

#### PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, on all of these good bills that are being debated with strong bipartisan support on the Democratic side and the Republican side when they go to a voice vote, Mr. Speaker, does there need to be even one “no” vote, which there have not been for this whole series, for a Member to ask for a recorded vote?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has not stated a proper point of order, but the Chair would inform Members that the gentleman from Montana requested the yeas and nays, and pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays have been ordered.

#### PREVENTING CRIMES AGAINST VETERANS ACT OF 2021

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 983) to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide an additional tool to prevent certain frauds against veterans, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 983

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Preventing Crimes Against Veterans Act of 2021”.

#### SEC. 2. ADDITIONAL TOOL TO PREVENT CERTAIN FRAUDS AGAINST VETERANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 63 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

##### “§ 1352. Fraud regarding veterans’ benefits

“(a) Whoever knowingly executes, or attempts to execute, any scheme or artifice to

defraud an individual of veterans’ benefits, or in connection with obtaining veteran’s benefits for that individual, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

“(b) In this section—

“(1) the term ‘veteran’ has the meaning given that term in section 101 of title 38; and

“(2) the term ‘veterans’ benefits’ means any benefit provided by Federal law for a veteran or a dependent or survivor of a veteran.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 63 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“1352. Fraud regarding veterans’ benefits.”.

#### SEC. 3. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

□ 1530

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 983.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support H.R. 983, the Preventing Crimes Against Veterans Act of 2021, bipartisan legislation that would make it a crime to knowingly engage in any scheme to defraud a veteran of his or her veteran’s benefits.

Our Nation owes a great debt to veterans. There are currently about 18 million veterans of the United States military, men and women who selflessly served our Nation.

Unfortunately, many of our veterans, as a result of their service, have physical and mental scars. There are well over 1 million American veterans with service-connected disabilities, and 43 percent of post-9/11 veterans have a service-connected disability which may entitle them to certain benefits.

Receipt of benefits requires the veteran to file an application and undergo a thorough review by the Department of Veterans Affairs. Sometimes these benefits are granted outright. Other times, the veteran must appeal their initial denial to receive the benefits they deserve.

Under current law, the VA allows agents or attorneys to assess a nominal fee to assist claimants who are appeal-

ing different aspects of their benefits. They are not permitted, however, to charge for services related to the initial preparation and filing of their claims.

Accordingly, it is currently illegal for a nonattorney or a person not registered as an agent to assist such initial claims. The rationale for this prohibition is that many veterans may fall victim to benefit fraud schemes, where individuals may divert benefits or apply for benefits that should not be awarded.

To enforce this prohibition, Federal prosecutors currently rely on the wire and mail fraud statutes to ensure that nonattorneys or nonregistered agents do not assist in benefit applications or unlawfully divert benefits.

However, if an unauthorized individual offers a veteran assistance in person, they cannot be prosecuted under current fraud statutes. The wire and mail fraud statutes do not extend to in-person fraudulent schemes.

The Preventing Crimes Against Veterans Act would close this critical loophole and would ensure that in-person benefit fraud schemes may also be prosecuted.

For example, in one instance, a scammer held briefing seminars in a senior community. He asked the staff to round up the veterans, then used high-pressure sales tactics to coerce the veterans to apply for benefits.

In-person solicitation like this requires no electronic or mail transmission and, thus, evades wire and mail fraud criminal prohibitions. Other reports indicate that scammers have also been known to hand out flyers outside of VA regional medical centers and VA regional offices to identify unwitting veterans.

These examples are precisely why closing this loophole is so critically important. Under H.R. 983, anyone convicted of such crimes could be fined, imprisoned, or be subject to both penalties.

By adopting this bill, Congress would affirm the integrity of the benefits program and would protect veterans and their survivors who receive payments, such as those to veterans with service-connected disabilities, pensions for veterans with limited incomes, and education and training payments under the GI bill.

In recognition of the extreme sacrifice by our veterans and the hardships many of them continue to face after their military service, it is our duty to provide, to the best of our ability, an appropriate measure of compensation for them, particularly for those who are in need.

This legislation would ensure that attempts to defraud them of the benefits they need and deserve may be fully prosecuted.

I commend the bill’s sponsors, Mr. DEUTCH and Mr. FITZPATRICK, for their hard work and bipartisan efforts to address this critical problem.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the bill before us today makes a small but significant change to the Federal fraud statutes to protect veterans from criminals who seek to steal their benefits. It does so by inserting a new provision into the criminal code to complement the mail and wire fraud statutes.

Unfortunately, there have been reports in recent years of criminals entering nursing homes in search of elderly veterans with the intent to defraud them of their Federal benefits.

Like many crimes of fraud, these fraudsters present themselves to their victims as a helping hand in a time of need. This is a truly despicable crime worthy of this body's attention.

This legislation has passed this House three times by overwhelming margins, including a vote of 417-0 last Congress.

Our men and women in uniform have sacrificed much for us. They have earned our gratitude, our respect, and our protection.

Mr. Speaker, there is little, in my mind, more contemptuous than someone who tries to defraud a veteran of what they have earned in defense of our country. We must put an end to this fraud.

I urge all my colleagues to support this measure.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH).

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 983, the Preventing Crimes Against Veterans Act.

Financial fraud is an increasingly sophisticated enterprise. The unfortunate reality is that our Nation's veterans have become one of its biggest new targets.

Far too often, so-called pension poachers prey on elderly veterans. They use high-pressure sales pitches to con vulnerable veterans, survivors, and their families out of their hard-earned and well-deserved benefits.

Scammers make big promises, knowing that they will never be able to deliver. In the end, they leave veterans with their personal information and financial security compromised.

These criminals not only prey on our veterans, they prey on every American taxpayer who wants to do right by those who have served our country. Sadly, the COVID-19 pandemic has only made the situation worse, as scams have been on the rise.

The VA, community groups, and veterans service organizations are working to alert and educate our communities about these scams. But Congress must ensure that we do not let pension poachers get away with taking advantage of those who have served.

Unfortunately, our current laws fail to keep up with the increasing complexity of these fraudulent schemes.

This bill will give Federal prosecutors the tools they need to target criminals who actively work to avoid current mail and wire fraud statutes. It will specifically outlaw attempts to defraud veterans of their benefits.

It is past time that we take action to crack down on pension poachers and other fraudsters who prey on our veterans.

I want to thank the Palm Beach County Veterans Services office including, Greg Dover, Jose Capellan, Rohn Hultgren, Andrew Reese, and Yolanda Asante. They are working hard to help veterans receive their benefits, and they first raised the troubling rise of pension poaching with me years ago.

I thank Congressman FITZPATRICK for his leadership on this important bipartisan effort. Again, I want to thank Mr. NADLER and the gentleman from North Carolina, and I am thankful to every Member of this body who voted to pass this legislation last Congress 417-0.

I would, again, ask my colleagues to support and honor our veterans by passing the Preventing Crimes Against Veterans Act. Our veterans have done so much to protect this Nation. It is now our turn, and this bill is an opportunity for us to help protect them.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to lend my voice in support of H.R. 983, the Preventing Crimes Against Veterans Act, and I congratulate the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH) for his work, again, on an enormously commonsense bill.

This is a commonsense and needed bipartisan fix to close a loophole in Federal law that allows con artists who make in-person pitches to defraud veterans of their well-earned benefits.

The State of Texas is home to 1.5 million veterans, and the State of Texas operates a large network of nursing homes for veterans.

All of us have heard stories in our offices, through our veterans' caseworker, of the horrible, horrible attacks on veterans because of the benefits they receive. Yes, financial attacks. And they are attacks. Unlike the battlefield, where they can defend themselves, these attacks, they cannot.

Veterans at these homes and veterans seeking treatment at medical treatment facilities may be susceptible to the in-person grifters falsely claiming that they can facilitate the provisions of additional veterans' benefits.

This bill would help hold scammers accountable and allow the Department of Justice to protect the integrity of veterans' benefits programs. Protecting veterans and their survivors from these types of in-person scams is particularly important, since so many depend on service-connected disability payments.

As chair of the Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security Subcommittee, I am focused on addressing fraud and other veterans' issues.

To that end, I ask my colleagues today to join me as I also work on legislation to buttress veterans' courts and to make them a more equitable and successful rehabilitation model.

I thank my colleague from the Judiciary Committee, TED DEUTCH, for championing this bill and persisting in his effort.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to lend my voice in support of H.R. 983, the "Preventing Crimes Against Veterans Act."

This bill is a commonsense and needed bipartisan fix to close a loophole in federal law that allows con artists who make in-person pitches to defraud veterans of their well-earned benefits.

My state of Texas is home to nearly 1.5 million veterans, and the state of Texas operates a large network of nursing homes for veterans.

Veterans at these homes and veterans seeking treatment at medical treatment facilities may be susceptible to the in-person grifters falsely claiming that they can facilitate the provision of additional veterans benefits.

This bill would help hold scammers accountable and allow the Department of Justice to protect the integrity of veterans' benefits programs. Protecting veterans and their survivors from these types of in-person scams is particularly important since so many depend on service-connected disability payments.

As Chair of the Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security Subcommittee, I am focused on addressing fraud and other veterans' issues.

To that end, I ask my colleagues here today to join me as I also work on legislation to buttress veterans' courts and to make them more equitable and successful rehabilitation models.

I thank my colleague on the Judiciary Committee, Representative TED DEUTCH, for championing this bill and persisting in this effort.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for closing.

Mr. Speaker, Congress owes a continuing debt to veterans. This bill would help protect the more than 1 million veterans diagnosed with service-connected disabilities who receive related benefits, as well as the thousands who are undiagnosed and may apply for such benefits in the future.

Helping to ensure that their benefits are protected against fraud, as H.R. 983 would do, is one way of expressing our appreciation for veterans' service.

For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to lend my voice in support of H.R. 983, the "Preventing Crimes Against Veterans Act."

This bill is a commonsense and needed bipartisan fix to close a loophole in federal law that allows con artists who make in-person

pitches to defraud veterans of their well-earned benefits.

My state of Texas is home to nearly 1.5 million veterans, and the state of Texas operates a large network of nursing homes for veterans.

Veterans at these homes and veterans seeking treatment at medical treatment facilities may be susceptible to the in-person grifters falsely claiming that they can facilitate the provision of additional veterans benefits.

This bill would help hold scammers accountable and allow the Department of Justice to protect the integrity of veterans' benefits programs. Protecting veterans and their survivors from these types of in-person scams is particularly important since so many depend on service-connected disability payments.

As Chair of the Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security Subcommittee, I am focused on addressing fraud and other veterans' issues.

To that end, I ask my colleagues here today to join me as I also work on legislation to buttress veterans' courts and to make them more equitable and successful rehabilitation models.

I thank my colleague on the Judiciary Committee, Representative TED DEUTCH, for championing this bill and persisting in this effort.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the Judiciary Committee and the Chair of its Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security, I rise in strong support of H.R. 983, the "Preventing Crimes Against Veterans Act," commonsense and necessary bipartisan legislation that establishes a new criminal offense for knowingly engaging in or attempting to engage in a scheme to defraud veterans of their hard-earned benefits.

My state of Texas is home to nearly 1.5 million veterans, and the state operates a large network of nursing homes for veterans called Texas State Veterans Homes.

Houston houses over 282,000 of these veterans, many of whom live in these state-owned nursing homes.

Veterans at these Texas nursing homes or those seeking treatment at medical facilities are susceptible to in-person scammers falsely claiming that they can facilitate the provision of additional veterans benefits when they are actually swindling veterans out of their benefits.

H.R. 983 will help hold these con artists accountable and provide an additional tool to the Department of Justice to protect the integrity of veterans' benefits programs and prevent fraud.

Protecting veterans and their survivors from these types of in-person scams is imperative since so many depend on service-connected disability payments, including those in my district in Houston.

I ask my colleagues here today to join me as I also work on legislation to strengthen veterans' courts and to make them more equitable and successful rehabilitation models.

I thank my colleague from the Judiciary Committee, Congressman DEUTCH of Florida, for championing this bill and persisting in his effort to protect our veterans with this legislation.

I urge all Members to join me in voting to pass H.R. 983, the Preventing Crimes Against Veterans Act of 2021.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr.

NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 983, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

#### CRIMINAL JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION ACT OF 2021

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2694) to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for transportation and subsistence for criminal justice defendants, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2694

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Criminal Judicial Administration Act of 2021".

#### SEC. 2. TRANSPORTATION AND SUBSISTENCE FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT DEFENDANTS.

Section 4285 of title 18, United States Code, is amended in the first sentence—

(1) by striking "when the interests of justice would be served thereby and the United States judge or magistrate judge is satisfied, after appropriate inquiry, that the defendant is financially unable to provide the necessary transportation to appear before the required court on his own" and inserting "when the United States judge or magistrate judge is satisfied that the defendant is indigent based on appointment of counsel pursuant to section 3006A, or, after appropriate inquiry, that the defendant is financially unable to provide necessary transportation on his own";

(2) by striking "to the place where his appearance is required," and inserting "(1) to the place where each appearance is required and (2) to return to the place of the person's arrest or bona fide residence,"; and

(3) by striking "to his destination," and inserting "which includes money for both lodging and food, during travel to the person's destination and during any proceeding at which the person's appearance is required".

#### SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE USE OF MAGISTRATE JUDGES TO DECIDE POSTJUDGMENT MOTIONS.

Section 3401 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the second sentence, by striking "and" after "trial, judgment,";

(B) in the second sentence, by inserting "and rulings on all post-judgment motions" after "sentencing";

(C) in the third sentence, by striking "and" after "trial, judgment,"; and

(D) in the third sentence, by inserting "and rulings on all post-judgment motions" after "sentencing";

(2) in subsection (c), by striking "with the approval of a judge of the district court,"; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (i) the following:

"(j) A magistrate judge who exercises trial jurisdiction under this section, in either a petty offense case or a misdemeanor case in which the defendant has consented to a magistrate judge, may also rule on all post-judgment motions in that case, including but not limited to petitions for writs of habeas corpus, writs of coram nobis, motions to vacate a sentence under section 2255 of title 28, and motions related to mental competency under chapter 313 of this title.".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2694.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2694, the Criminal Judicial Administration Act of 2021, is bipartisan legislation that makes two modest but important amendments to current law, promoting efficient, effective, and fair administration of justice.

The first part of this bill concerns out-of-custody criminal defendants, particularly those who are released pending trial to live in communities that are located far from the courthouses where their cases are being heard.

Most Federal criminal defendants are detained pending trial. The U.S. Marshals Service is responsible for housing and transporting them to court hearings, including trial. Under current law, the court may order the marshals to provide funds for a criminal defendant who is released pending trial but cannot afford the cost of travel to the location of the courthouse for required court proceedings.

However, defendants must fund their own way back home, and defendants in this position are not able to receive financial support from the marshals for subsistence, such as lodging and meals. For an indigent defendant, these costs are sometimes insurmountable.

For years, Federal courts have struggled with how to assist indigent defendants when they find themselves in these difficult situations. Unfortunately, the courts' efforts have come up against the text of the statute.

This bill would authorize courts, in the interest of justice, to order the U.S. marshals to cover roundtrip travel and subsistence for defendants who must attend court hearings but who cannot afford to pay this on their own. The Judicial Conference of the United States has urged us to correct this grave unfairness, and I am pleased to see that we are finally doing so with this bill.

The second part of this bill, concerning Federal magistrate judges, is



also supported by the Judicial Conference. Magistrate judges have trial jurisdiction over certain misdemeanors, except for Class A misdemeanors, for which the maximum sentence is up to 1 year in custody. With a defendant's consent, however, a magistrate judge may exercise trial jurisdiction over a case involving a Class A misdemeanor. Magistrate judges frequently do so and often hear Class A misdemeanor cases all the way through judgment and sentencing.

□ 1545

Under current law, a magistrate judge's jurisdiction ends after judgment is entered in a misdemeanor case, and post-judgment jurisdiction reverts to the district court. Indeed, magistrate judges are not authorized to hear post-judgment motions, such as motions to vacate a sentence, even though they are the ones who handled the entire matter at the trial level and are best equipped to hear such post-judgment motions.

Among other things, this bill would authorize a magistrate judge to hear post-judgment motions in misdemeanor cases in which he or she exercised trial jurisdiction. This amendment clearly improves judicial economy and makes perfect sense.

This is a straightforward and bipartisan measure that will help our criminal justice system operate in a more effective and fair manner. I thank Mr. JEFFRIES and Mr. ROY for sponsoring this legislation, and I urge all Members to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2694, the Criminal Judicial Administration Act of 2021.

This bill strengthens existing laws that provide for the transportation and subsistence for indigent criminal defendants when they are brought to court proceedings.

H.R. 2694 also allows a magistrate judge to finally decide post-judgment motions in a misdemeanor case where that magistrate judge was the judge who handled the underlying case.

This provision will improve the efficiency of our court system by allowing our courts to manage caseloads in a more economical manner.

I thank the bipartisan sponsors of this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2694, the Criminal Judicial Administration Act of 2021.

This legislation reflects another step in our ongoing work commitment to

ensure that justice is administered fairly and equally in this country.

The first part of the bill relates to our Federal pretrial system. I thank Mr. NADLER, our chairman; and, of course, the author of this bill, the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES).

As we work on changes to our pretrial system, we must also make certain that indigent defendants who are released on bail pending trial, who live far away from the courthouse in which they must appear, can make it to the court for required appearances.

As the chair of the Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security Subcommittee, it is our committee that deals with the criminal justice system and the system that should be fair to victim and alleged perpetrator. That means that individuals who are defendants and are indigent must be able to get to the courthouse in order to assure a fair justice system.

For out-of-custody defendants, the financial and emotional toll of making required court appearances is considerable. It can mean taking time off from sorely needed jobs, sometimes without compensation, or shifting scarce household resources to make it to court on time and to avoid rearrest for failure to appear.

These challenges are heightened for defendants who have cases pending in districts that are far from where they live. This distance can also lead to unnecessary pretrial detention, as courts wrestle with how to ensure that defendants who live out of their districts can make required court appearances. This is a commonsense legislative initiative.

H.R. 2694 gives courts the ability to direct the U.S. marshals to provide for roundtrip travel and subsistence for indigent defendants or those who cannot otherwise afford those costs to attend court during the pendency of their cases.

This is an important step in our work on Federal pretrial reform, and, as I said, common sense in fairness of the system.

The second part of the bill promotes judicial economy by allowing magistrate judges to oversee the entirety of the cases in which they exercised trial jurisdiction. This administrative step is important for our overburdened Federal judiciary and our efforts to fairly administer justice to all individuals. That is certainly the responsibility of those of us on the House Judiciary Committee.

I thank Representative JEFFRIES for his work on this bill, which I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting today.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2694, the Criminal Judicial Administration Act of 2021. This legislation reflects another step in our ongoing work and commitment to ensure that justice is administered fairly and equally in this country.

The first part of the bill relates to our federal pretrial system.

As we work on changes to our pretrial system, we must also make certain that indigent

defendants who are released on bail pending trial—but live far away from the courthouse in which they must appear—can make it to court for required appearances.

For out-of-custody defendants, the financial and emotional toll of making required court appearances is considerable. It can mean missing time off from sorely needed jobs, sometimes without compensation, or shifting scarce household resources to make it to court on time and to avoid re-arrest for failure to appear.

These challenges are heightened for defendants who have cases pending in districts that are far from where they live. This distance can also lead to unnecessary pretrial detention, as courts wrestle with how to ensure that defendants who live out of their districts can make required court appearances.

H.R. 2694 gives courts the ability to direct the U.S. Marshals to provide for roundtrip travel and subsistence for indigent defendants—or those who cannot otherwise afford these costs—to attend court during the pendency of their cases. This is an important step in our work on federal pretrial reform.

The second part of the bill promotes judicial economy by allowing magistrate judges to oversee the entirety of the cases in which they exercise trial jurisdiction. This administrative step is important for our overburdened federal judiciary, and our efforts to fairly administer justice to all individuals.

I thank Representative JEFFRIES for his work on this bill, which I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting today.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to improve the administration of justice through our court system by supporting this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, the Criminal Judicial Administration Act of 2021 would make several critical changes to improve the operation of our Federal criminal justice system.

I commend Representatives HAKEEM JEFFRIES and CHIP ROY for introducing the legislation, as well as their bipartisan cosponsors for their leadership in bringing these important issues to our attention.

I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bipartisan bill today.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2694, the Criminal Judicial Administration Act of 2021. This legislation reflects another step in our ongoing work and commitment to ensure that justice is administered fairly and equally in this country.

The first part of the bill relates to our federal pretrial system.

As we work on changes to our pretrial system, we must also make certain that indigent defendants who are released on bail pending trial—but live far away from the courthouse in which they must appear—can make it to court for required appearances.

For out-of-custody defendants, the financial and emotional toll of making required court appearances is considerable. It can mean missing time off from sorely needed jobs, sometimes without compensation, or shifting scarce

household resources to make it to court on time and to avoid re-arrest for failure to appear.

These challenges are heightened for defendants who have cases pending in districts that are far from where they live. This distance can also lead to unnecessary pretrial detention, as courts wrestle with how to ensure that defendants who live out of their districts can make required court appearances.

H.R. 2694 gives courts the ability to direct the U.S. Marshals to provide for roundtrip travel and subsistence for indigent defendants—or those who cannot otherwise afford these costs—to attend court during the pendency of their cases. This is an important step in our work on federal pretrial reform.

The second part of the bill promotes judicial economy by allowing magistrate judges to oversee the entirety of the cases in which they exercise trial jurisdiction. This administrative step is important for our overburdened federal judiciary, and our efforts to fairly administer justice to all individuals.

I thank Representative JEFFRIES for his work on this bill, which I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting today.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, everyone—regardless of their financial situation—should be able to fully and fairly defend themselves in court.

Unfortunately, however, many defendants who live very far away from the court trying their case cannot afford to get to and from their court appearances to defend themselves. The costs can be simply insurmountable.

This situation often makes poverty the difference between winning and losing a case, regardless of the facts.

That is not justice.

This bill helps make courtroom justice available to everyone by ensuring that travel and lodging costs are covered for low-income defendants.

This will help ensure justice for all defendants, not just those wealthy enough to afford it.

This bill also makes courtrooms more effective. It allows magistrate judges to rule on certain post-judgment issues that they previously could not adjudicate on cases that they handled at the trial level.

This is common sense. If a case has been with a judge through the entirety of the trial, that judge knows the case best and should be able to handle post-conviction issues.

As a former litigator, I believe this bill will help ensure that justice prevails and make our overburdened court system more efficient, and I thank Congressman JEFFRIES for introducing this important legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2694.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

## ELDER ABUSE PROTECTION ACT OF 2021

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2922) to amend the Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act to authorize the Elder Justice Initiative, to require that online resources of such initiative are made available in Spanish, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2922

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

*This Act may be cited as the “Elder Abuse Protection Act of 2021”.*

### SEC. 2. ELDER JUSTICE INITIATIVE.

*Section 101(b) of the Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act (34 U.S.C. 21711(b)) is amended to read as follows:*

*“(b) ELDER JUSTICE INITIATIVE.—*

*“(1) PERMANENT INITIATIVE.—The Attorney General shall establish an Elder Justice Initiative to coordinate criminal enforcement and public engagement efforts to combat elder abuse, neglect, and financial fraud and scams that target elders, and to support and coordinate the efforts of the Elder Justice Coordinator designated under subsection (a).*

*“(2) DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ELDER JUSTICE COORDINATOR.—The Attorney General shall designate an Elder Justice Coordinator within the Department of Justice who, in addition to any other responsibilities, shall be responsible for—*

*“(A) coordinating and supporting the law enforcement efforts and policy activities as the head of the Elder Justice Initiative for the Department of Justice on elder justice issues;*

*“(B) evaluating training models to determine best practices and creating or compiling and making publicly available replication guides and training materials for law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, emergency responders, individuals working in victim services, adult protective services, social services, and public safety, medical personnel, mental health personnel, financial services personnel, and any other individuals whose work may bring them in contact with elder abuse regarding how to—*

*“(i) conduct investigations in elder abuse cases;*

*“(ii) address evidentiary issues and other legal issues; and*

*“(iii) appropriately assess, respond to, and interact with victims and witnesses in elder abuse cases, including in administrative, civil, and criminal judicial proceedings; and*

*“(C) carrying out such other duties as the Attorney General determines necessary in connection with enhancing the understanding, prevention, and detection of, and response to, elder abuse.*

*“(3) ONLINE PUBLIC RESOURCES.—The Elder Justice Initiative shall maintain and publish on the internet, information aimed at protecting elders from fraudulent schemes and contain resources aimed at preventing elder abuse.*

*“(4) TELEPHONE HOTLINE.—The Attorney General, in consultation with the Elder Justice Coordinator and the Office of Victims of Crime, shall establish a national elder fraud telephone hotline to provide support to victims and resources to help victims, including referrals to federal, local and state law enforcement where appropriate.*

*“(5) TRIBAL CONSULTATION.—The Elder Justice Coordinator shall provide recommendations to the Office of Tribal Justice on a yearly basis on how to address elder abuse and elder fraud that takes place on federally recognized tribal reservations.*

*“(6) LEGAL AID.—The Elder Justice Coordinator shall consult with components of the Department of Justice to promote the provision of civil legal aid to victims of elder abuse and elder fraud.*

*“(7) SPANISH LANGUAGE RESOURCES.—The Attorney General shall ensure that Elder Justice Initiative online resources are available in Spanish and link linguistically appropriate resources to inform Spanish-speaking elders of Federal and State resources to combat fraud and abuse that targets the elderly, to include—*

*“(A) Spanish-language resources and links that help report instances of elder fraud and abuse to State and local law enforcement; and*

*“(B) resources that help prevent financial exploitation of elders.”.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2922.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2922, the bipartisan Elder Abuse Protection Act of 2021.

This bill would make permanent the Department of Justice's Elder Justice Initiative and would assign the initiative a number of critical responsibilities that would protect vulnerable seniors from fraud and abuse.

The bill includes critical elder abuse preventive measures, including an obligation to post elder abuse prevention resources online, to coordinate with the Office of Tribal Justice to address elder fraud on reservations, and to publish Spanish-language elder fraud and abuse materials. Additionally, the bill would authorize the Department's operation of the National Elder Fraud Hotline.

These changes are a testament to the importance this Congress places on elder justice and its continued commitment to address emerging elder fraud issues.

Sadly, tens of thousands of elderly Americans are abused and exploited every day. By one estimate, American seniors lose at least \$2.9 billion each year due to financial abuse and exploitation. The U.S. Consumer Financial Protection Bureau similarly estimates that elder Americans suffer an average annual loss of \$34,200 due to fraud.

Tragically, instances of elder fraud and abuse have only gone up. From 2013 to 2017, financial scams and other crimes targeting older Americans quadrupled. Elderly individuals are vulnerable to abuse on account of a myriad of factors, with social isolation and mental impairment, such as dementia or Alzheimer's disease, playing outsized roles.

By making permanent and expanding the Elder Justice Initiative's mandate, the Department of Justice can more effectively protect our Nation's seniors and prosecute instances of elder abuse. At a time when seniors are perhaps at their most vulnerable, it only makes sense that the government redouble its efforts to protect America's seniors.

It is particularly important that marginalized elder communities get the educational and preventive resources they need. The Elder Abuse Protection Act does exactly that by requiring that the Elder Justice Initiative coordinate with the Office of Tribal Justice on how to address elder abuse on reservations. This provision would mean fewer elder indigenous Americans will fall victim to exploitation.

The bill also makes permanent the elder abuse fraud hotline. With the hotline, concerned Americans can report instances of elder abuse directly to the Department of Justice, and victims can obtain support and resources that they need.

The Elder Abuse Protection Act also requires that the Elder Justice Initiative share their materials online and in Spanish. More Americans will have access to the DOJ's resources. Greater access to those materials is critical so that older Latinos, who comprise almost 4 million individuals, can also access these crucial resources.

In short, Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2922 redoubles the government's commitment to preventing elder fraud and abuse, and to ensuring that seniors have access to the resources they need.

I thank Representatives GARCIA and SPARTZ, the sponsors of this bipartisan legislation, for their vision and their leadership on this important issue.

I strongly support this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support it as well.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2922.

The Elder Abuse Protection Act builds on President Trump's strong record of protecting America's seniors and responding to elder abuse in America. In 2017, President Trump signed into law the Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act to improve the justice system's response to victims of elder abuse and exploitation cases.

In 2018, President Trump signed an executive order that established a task force within the Justice Department that placed a new emphasis on the growing problems of cyber fraud and fraud targeting the elderly. Attorney General Barr appointed a National Elder Justice Coordinator to oversee the Department's work to combat elder fraud.

Because of the Trump administration's work, all 94 U.S. Attorney's offices now have a prosecutor dedicated

to focus on the most pressing elder justice issues in each jurisdiction.

The Department also established an Elder Justice Initiative to support and coordinate the Department's enforcement and programmatic efforts to combat elder abuse, neglect, and financial fraud cases and scams that target our seniors.

This bill codifies the Trump administration's Elder Justice Initiative as a program within the Department of Justice. President Trump and his administration led on protecting American seniors. The bill before us today will make permanent the thoughtful and successful initiatives implemented by President Trump and Attorney General Barr.

I am pleased that my colleagues across the aisle recognize the leadership of President Trump and Attorney General Barr in these important areas. I thank the sponsor and cosponsor of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA).

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the bipartisan Elder Abuse Protection Act.

I proudly sponsored this legislation because, quite frankly, back in the day, when I was a geriatric social worker, I saw firsthand the abuse targeted against our seniors as consumers.

This bill will help ensure that our seniors today, the group that most disproportionately was impacted by COVID-19, are not continuing as targets of fraudulent crimes. I thank Representative SPARTZ for joining me in this legislation.

This March, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Internet Crime Complaint Center released its 2020 internet crime report, noting it received 105,301 complaints—over 100,000 complaints—from victims over the age of 60.

That was a whopping 54 percent increase from the 2019 numbers of 68,000 complaints. If you look at the cost and value of these complaints, it was \$966 million, an approximate 15 percent increase from the 2019 number of \$835 million.

What is worse, Mr. Speaker, is that these statistics reflect only those complaints in which the victim voluntarily provided their age range as over 60. So there may be even more.

Victims over the age of 60 are targeted by perpetrators because they are believed to have significant reliable financial resources.

The evidence is clear, as the United States ages, diversifies, and modernizes, the number of older adults experiencing elder abuse is, unfortunately, also projected to increase.

Elder abuse assessment measures and interventions are critical. This intervention is even more urgent for Latinos in our country who lack access to resources and information in their preferred language.

In 2017, the United States Department of Health and Human Services estimated that the Latino population in the United States age 65 and over was over 4 million people. By 2060, the Department projects the population of elderly Latinos in America to grow to 19.9 million, or 21 percent of the overall American elderly population. That is a huge number and growing.

Given these rapid growth rates and projected increases, public online resources should be made available to Americans with limited English proficiency. Providing Spanish language resources to the public will therefore reach an underserved population and will provide an important resource to millions of residents in the United States of America, especially to my home State of Texas.

□ 1600

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCNERNEY). The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentlewoman an additional 30 seconds.

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Unfortunately, due to the quarantine measures and limitations on visiting facilities and nursing homes, it has made it easier for abuse, neglect, and fraud to go undetected.

That is why this important legislation makes permanent a National Elder Fraud Hotline and requires the Elder Justice Coordinator to consult with the Office of Tribal Justice and designees on legal aid issues.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. SPARTZ).

Mrs. SPARTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2922, the Elder Abuse Protection Act.

As we have seen through the recent pandemic, American seniors are among the most vulnerable population. As a former State senator, I dealt with many issues our elderly Hoosiers are facing in their lives.

The Trump administration made great strides in achieving justice for elderly Americans victimized by fraud and abuse. By standing up the Elder Justice Initiative, the administration charged nearly 1,000 defendants with fraud totaling over \$2.2 billion.

The Elder Abuse Protection Act makes permanent this initiative, which will continue its important work under this bill to ensure criminals are held accountable.

This legislation is a very important step in the right direction to protect and take care of the people who used to care for us.

I thank my colleague, Representative SYLVIA GARCIA, for leading this critical effort, and I urge my colleagues to support this good legislation.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I

thank the ranking member for his presentation and the gentlewoman for her presentation.

I am proud to support H.R. 2922, the Elder Abuse Protection Act, which has been supported by my colleague from Texas, the Honorable SYLVIA GARCIA.

As Chairman NADLER said and detailed, the sheer number of elder abuse cases is astounding and shameful, and the pandemic has only worsened the economic and emotional circumstances that so many seniors face.

This problem is particularly grave for linguistic minority groups. My hometown of Houston has a large Hispanic community, and I am particularly concerned with efforts to exploit my elder Spanish-speaking constituents.

In Texas, 20 percent of Hispanics are 65 years or older. One study of this population found that limited English proficiency was a barrier to accessing medical and social services.

That is why the thoughtful legislation offered by Congresswoman GARCIA is so very important, and its time is now.

I am an enthusiastic supporter of this bill because it would make permanent the Elder Justice Initiative in the Department of Justice and require it to translate into Spanish those resources the initiative makes available to the public. The cost of translating those educational materials is small compared to the benefit they would bring. It would be a modest undertaking for the Department of Justice, given that DOJ already has litigation translation services in place.

Lastly, this bill makes permanent the National Elder Fraud Hotline—very important. Since March 2020, the hotline has answered tens of thousands of calls from elder Americans who have called in need of support, offering a service to get information on how to prevent elder fraud for the many elder Americans who don't have access to the internet.

We all know the most vulnerable. These elders who have worked to build this country deserve to live their senior years in peace and tranquility and with respect and dignity. They do not deserve to be taken advantage of by fraudulent individuals, fraudulent schemes, and fraudulent practices. If we can do anything to help them, we should do it.

This legislation strongly helps them, and I commend Ms. GARCIA for championing this issue. I urge my colleagues to join me in voting in favor of this much-needed legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support H.R. 2922, the "Elder Abuse Protection Act."

As Chairman NADLER detailed, the sheer number of elder abuse cases is astounding and shameful, and the pandemic has only worsened the economic and emotional circumstances that so many seniors face.

This problem is particularly grave for linguistic-minority groups.

My hometown of Houston has a large Hispanic community, and I am particularly con-

cerned with efforts to exploit my elder Spanish-speaking constituents.

In Texas, 20 percent of Hispanics are 65 years old or older. One study of this population found that limited English proficiency was a barrier to accessing medical and social services.

I am an enthusiastic supporter of this bill because it would make permanent the Elder Justice Initiative in the Department of Justice, and require it translate into Spanish those resources the initiative makes available to the public.

The cost of translating these educational materials is small compared to the benefit they would bring. It would be a modest undertaking for the Department of Justice, given that DOJ already has litigation translation services in place.

Lastly, this bill makes permanent the National Elder Fraud Hotline.

Since March 2020, the hotline has answered tens of thousands of calls from elder Americans who have called in need of support, offering a service to get information on how to prevent elder fraud for the many elder Americans don't have access to the internet.

I commend Ms. GARCIA for championing this issue, and I urge my colleagues to join me in voting in favor of this much-needed legislation.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this very worthy bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support H.R. 2922, the "Elder Abuse Protection Act."

As Chairman NADLER detailed, the sheer number of elder abuse cases is astounding and shameful, and the pandemic has only worsened the economic and emotional circumstances that so many seniors face.

This problem is particularly grave for linguistic-minority groups.

My hometown of Houston has a large Hispanic community, and I am particularly concerned with efforts to exploit my elder Spanish-speaking constituents.

In Texas, 20 percent of Hispanics are 65 years old or older. One study of this population found that limited English proficiency was a barrier to accessing medical and social services.

I am an enthusiastic supporter of this bill because it would make permanent the Elder Justice Initiative in the Department of Justice and require it translate into Spanish those resources the initiative makes available to the public.

The cost of translating these educational materials is small compared to the benefit they would bring. It would be a modest undertaking for the Department of Justice, given that DOJ already has litigation translation services in place.

Lastly, this bill makes permanent the National Elder Fraud Hotline.

Since March 2020, the hotline has answered tens of thousands of calls from elder Americans who have called in need of support, offering a service to get information on how to prevent elder fraud for the many elder Americans who don't have access to the internet.

I commend Ms. GARCIA for championing this issue, and I urge my colleagues to join me in voting in favor of this much-needed legislation.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, reports estimate that as many as 1 in 10 elders are abused every year, but less than half of these incidents are actually reported, and the COVID pandemic has left seniors isolated and more vulnerable to fraud and abuse.

All over, we are seeing scammers deceive a grandparent that their grandchild is in trouble and needs money.

We see imposters pose as IRS agents to trick an elder into paying money they do not owe.

We see fraudsters offer tech support assistance and collect money for fraudulent services.

We must hold these criminals accountable for taking advantage of and abusing our seniors.

Protecting and caring for our loved ones—who once supported and cared for us—is one of our most honorable responsibilities.

The Elder Abuse and Protection Act promotes justice for vulnerable seniors by making the Elder Justice Initiative a permanent office within the Department of Justice, which works to combat elder abuse, neglect, and financial fraud and scams that target our nation's seniors.

I thank Congresswoman GARCIA for introducing this important legislation to protect our seniors, and I am proud to be a cosponsor and support it today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2922, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

#### JUSTICE FOR JUVENILES ACT

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 961) to exempt juveniles from the requirements for suits by prisoners, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 961

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Justice for Juveniles Act".

#### SEC. 2. EXEMPTION OF JUVENILES FROM THE REQUIREMENTS FOR SUITS BY PRISONERS.

Section 7 of the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act (42 U.S.C. 1997e) is amended—

(1) in subsection (h), by striking "sentenced for, or adjudicated delinquent for," and inserting "or sentenced for"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(i) EXEMPTION OF JUVENILE PRISONERS.—This section shall not apply to an action pending on the date of enactment of the Justice for Juveniles Act or filed on or after such date if such action is—

“(1) brought by a prisoner who has not attained 22 years of age; or

“(2) brought by any prisoner with respect to a prison condition that occurred before the prisoner attained 22 years of age.”.

### SEC. 3. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 961.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 961, the Justice for Juveniles Act.

This bipartisan bill would eliminate the administrative exhaustion requirement for incarcerated youth before they may file a lawsuit challenging the conditions of their incarceration.

By passing this bill today, the House would correct the manifest wrong currently present in Federal law and would continue bipartisan efforts to support incarcerated youth.

This bill recognizes the same conclusion that has been embraced by the Supreme Court and experts for decades, that incarcerated young people have different cognitive abilities than adults, are less mature, and have a higher chance of being assaulted while incarcerated.

In recent years, our Nation has finally come to the realization that youth and adults have fundamentally different decisionmaking abilities. The Supreme Court has repeatedly cited adolescents’ lack of maturity as a reason why they are not as culpable as adults for their actions or able to recognize certain dangers.

Yet, in current law, there are no allowances for these differences in cognitive abilities when it comes to addressing deficiencies in conditions of confinement.

Complying with current law, which requires an understanding of detailed grievance procedures and timelines, is

nearly impossible for most incarcerated youth. Compliance with grievance procedures not only requires an understanding of the grievance process but, on a more basic level, it requires that an incarcerated person be able to read, which, sadly, many incarcerated people cannot do.

According to one study, among incarcerated youth, 85 percent are functionally illiterate, and the baseline reading levels vary from grade one to grade six. In addition, approximately 70 percent of incarcerated juveniles have at least one learning disability.

Youth are, furthermore, less likely than adults to recognize as risks the circumstances they face in a correctional facility. Youth may not recognize the impending or imminent danger of some of the risks they face.

Compounding these challenges, incarcerated youth, as a group, experience extraordinarily high rates of mental illness. Nearly 50 percent of incarcerated 16- to 18-year-olds suffer from a mental illness. Juveniles housed with adults are 10 times more likely to have psychotic episodes, and they have a suicide rate that is 7.7 times higher than those housed in juvenile facilities.

In recent years, the public has become more aware of the many dangers that lurk in correctional facilities. Hurricanes have flooded facilities; cold snaps have left prisoners freezing to death; and heat waves have killed prisoners when they lacked proper ventilation or air conditions. These conditions pose a special danger to youth, who do not have the ability or experience to recognize that they are in immediate danger.

While natural disasters can pose an extraordinary risk to youth, prison life itself may also pose life-threatening dangers. Adolescents incarcerated with adults are also more prone to both physical and mental abuse. Youth are 50 percent more likely to be physically assaulted when they are housed in adult facilities than in juvenile facilities.

Taken together, most incarcerated youth are simply not able to recognize or to effectively communicate when their prison conditions become dangerous or unconstitutionally deficient.

There remains little doubt that the current process needs to be changed.

This bill proposes a modest reform to the Prison Litigation Reform Act. It simply exempts youth in correctional facilities from having to comply with technical grievance procedures before they can go to court to challenge the unconstitutional conditions of their confinement. While I would like to see us do much more to protect incarcerated youth, this bill is a necessary first step.

I thank Ms. SCANLON and Mr. ARMSTRONG for introducing this bipartisan legislation, and I urge all Members to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 961, the Justice for Juveniles Act. This bill eliminates some of the administrative hurdles for juvenile prisoners seeking relief in Federal court.

Juvenile offenders often lack the knowledge to pursue and exhaust all the complex administrative rules and grievance procedures in correctional facilities. H.R. 961 will address that problem by providing juvenile offenders with quicker access to courts when they feel they are being abused or mistreated.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON).

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be here today to advance the Justice for Juveniles Act. I thank Chairman NADLER, Leader HOYER, and my colleague, Congressman ARMSTRONG, for their support and partnership on this effort.

The Prison Litigation Reform Act, or PLRA, was passed in 1996 in an effort to decrease so-called frivolous lawsuits brought by prisoners. Chief among the PLRA’s mandates was a requirement that before seeking relief for civil rights violations in court, a detained person must exhaust administrative remedies.

Whatever the merits of that underlying legislation, we now have broad bipartisan agreement that the language is overbroad in its application to juveniles.

Studies have consistently shown that juveniles are both more likely to be abused while in detention and less likely to navigate the administrative remedies that bar them from seeking relief.

For those of us who have kids or who have worked with children, it is easy to imagine the difficulty a young person in detention might have navigating complex legal systems necessary to raise a complaint.

Young people in the criminal or juvenile justice system are more likely than not to be functionally illiterate, and science has shown that the brain is not fully developed until a person is in their mid-twenties. It is one of the many reasons our justice system makes a distinction between juvenile and adult offenses.

That is what we hope to acknowledge with the Justice for Juveniles Act by exempting juveniles from the requirements of the PLRA.

In addition, the PLRA also limits the kind of relief that juveniles might seek for civil rights violations while in detention. They cannot seek relief now for emotional injuries without physical ones as well, but studies show that youth are especially prone to psychological injury and abuse, which they often face in detention.

Finally, the PLRA limits the recovery of attorney’s fees in such cases. Again, juveniles are less likely to have

independent resources to fund an attorney, so that makes it harder for young people to find an attorney to vindicate their rights.

To those who might question whether we need to correct the PLRA, I offer the story of the Glen Mills Schools, which inspired this bill.

For almost 200 years, youth from across the United States were sent to Glen Mills when they ran afoul of the law. But the school's bucolic campus and renowned athletic teams masked serious daily violence inflicted upon children placed there.

An explosive 2019 report by *The Philadelphia Inquirer* revealed years of sexual, physical, and psychological abuse of the young residents, including broken bones, threats of retaliation, and sustained physical assaults at the hands of staff members. Although the stories from Glen Mills are heart-breaking, they are not unique.

□ 1615

Reports show that mistreatment of young people in juvenile facilities happens all the time across the country.

Just this past March, despite the recent example of Glen Mills, children were removed from yet another juvenile detention facility, just a few miles away, after horrifying new allegations of abuse.

This commonsense, bipartisan legislation passed unanimously on the House floor last Congress and has the support of over 60 organizations.

I, again, thank Chairman NADLER and the committee members and staff who helped advance this bill, and I thank the dedicated leadership team who brought the bill to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation again.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the manager and the chairman of the full committee, Committee on the Judiciary, and to the manager for our friends on the other side of the aisle.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 961, the Justice for Juveniles Act.

This is very close to my heart as the chair of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security working on these juvenile justice issues. And this is a necessary and important bipartisan bill that will save incarcerated young persons' lives.

As indicated, chairing the subcommittee, we recently held a hearing titled, "Juvenile Justice Pipeline and the Road Back to Integration." I thank the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON) for this very effective and important initiative.

During the hearing, we heard testimony from witness after witness who

acknowledged the body of scientific research that has been embraced by experts and the Supreme Court—and that I have known and seen over the years as we have written legislation—demonstrating that juveniles do not have the same cognitive and emotional maturity as adults.

In fact, there is data that says that the brain does not fully mature until age 25. This bill makes a good change to the Prison Litigation Reform Act to take into account that the overwhelming majority of juveniles cannot comply with the law's complex grievance procedures by themselves. This bill is an important bipartisan step to ensuring incarcerated juveniles are rehabilitated and given the best chance possible to reintegrate into society.

Just some statistics that I saw recently when I received a note about a graduation of foster children from high school, saying about 60 percent of those children not having a complete opportunity in life did not graduate from high school. And so these children wind up in these facilities. They should not; they should have a life. And therefore, we should be able—not associating foster care children with those incarcerated—but we do know the susceptibility to these children and others who don't have a steady hand in their life. So this is an important step.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague on the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security, Representative MARY GAY SCANLON, for authoring this bill.

As I worked on this legislation, it is important to note that to deal with a grievance system, it requires an understanding of the grievance process. But on a more basic level, it requires that an incarcerated person be able to read.

According to one study, we know that incarcerated youth are functionally illiterate in many instances, and the baseline reading levels vary from grade 1 to 6. That is a plague, if you will, on children in our society that can have a bright and wonderful life.

In addition, approximately 70 percent of incarcerated juveniles have at least one learning disability. And we know that because of what happens in schools in the recently changed State laws where juveniles have been sent from the schoolhouse to juvenile detention.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, this alone justifies the changes in the bill, which simply allow incarcerated juveniles to go directly to court to have serious deficiencies in their incarceration, including allegations of assault, corrected.

As I said, I thank my colleague, Representative MARY GAY SCANLON. As I work on legislation to achieve more extensive juvenile justice reform, I support the passage of this bill—common-

sense, overdue—and ask that my colleagues support this as well.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 961, the "Justice for Juveniles Act." This is a necessary and important bipartisan bill that will save incarcerated young people's lives.

The Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security Subcommittee, which I chair, recently held a hearing titled the "Juvenile Justice Pipeline and the Road Back to Integration."

During the hearing, we heard testimony from witness after witness who acknowledged the body of scientific research, that has been embraced by experts and the Supreme Court, demonstrating that juveniles do not have the same cognitive and emotional maturity as adults.

This bill makes a modest change to the Prison Litigation Reform Act to take into account that the overwhelming majority of juveniles cannot comply with the law's complex grievance procedures.

These requirements not only require an understanding of the grievance process, but on a more basic level, require that an incarcerated person be able to read. According to one study, among incarcerated youth, 85 percent are functionally illiterate, and the "baseline reading levels var[y] from grade 1 to grade 6."

In addition, approximately 70 percent of incarcerated juveniles have at least one learning disability.

This alone justifies the changes in the bill, which simply allow incarcerated juveniles to go directly to court to have serious deficiencies in their incarceration, including allegations of assault, corrected.

This bill is a small but important bipartisan step to ensuring incarcerated juveniles are rehabilitated and given the best chance possible to reintegrate into society.

I thank my colleague on the Crime Subcommittee, Representative MARY GAY SCANLON, for authoring this bill.

As I work on legislation to achieve more extensive juvenile justice reform, I support passage of this bill today and ask that my colleagues do the same.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I take a moment to note my agreement with the gentlewoman from Texas' point, that the cognition of juveniles is not fully developed and that they should not be called upon to make unalterable, lifelong decisions under those circumstances.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, our prison systems are ideally meant to rehabilitate, but all too often, they do exactly the opposite. They are frequently home to widespread, horrible abuse, including physical and sexual violence and unsanitary living conditions.

It is unacceptable to subject any person to such conditions—but, particularly, our youth to this kind of mistreatment. Our system makes it incredibly difficult for young people to



file a legal complaint with huge burdens imposed if they want to file a lawsuit, and major barriers to legal representation.

Mr. Speaker, I was a public defender here in Washington, D.C., at the start of my career, and I am certain that this is no way to treat children that we are trying to rehabilitate and prepare for society and prepare for success in their communities.

These circumstances only make it more difficult for young people and children and, in fact, they keep them in abusive and delinquency cycles.

This legislation, however, will remove some of those barriers for incarcerated juveniles to take their abusers to court and to seek remedies for mistreatment by their correctional institutions. This bill will take us one step closer to desperately needed reform in our criminal justice system and will help to protect our incarcerated youth.

Mr. Speaker, I really thank and applaud Congresswoman SCANLON for this important and bipartisan legislation, and it is my honor to support it today.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I join the gentleman in urging Members to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 961, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

MR. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

## MAKING IMPROVEMENTS IN ENACTMENT OF TITLE 41, UNITED STATES CODE, INTO A POSITIVE LAW TITLE AND TO IMPROVE CODE

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3239) to make improvements in the enactment of title 41, United States Code, into a positive law title and to improve the Code.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3239

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1.	Table of contents.
Sec. 2.	Purpose.
Sec. 3.	Title 2, United States Code.
Sec. 4.	Title 5, United States Code.
Sec. 5.	Title 6, United States Code.
Sec. 6.	Title 7, United States Code.
Sec. 7.	Title 8, United States Code.
Sec. 8.	Title 10, United States Code.
Sec. 9.	Title 12, United States Code.
Sec. 10.	Title 14, United States Code.
Sec. 11.	Title 15, United States Code.
Sec. 12.	Title 16, United States Code.
Sec. 13.	Title 18, United States Code.
Sec. 14.	Title 19, United States Code.
Sec. 15.	Title 20, United States Code.
Sec. 16.	Title 21, United States Code.
Sec. 17.	Title 22, United States Code.
Sec. 18.	Title 23, United States Code.
Sec. 19.	Title 24, United States Code.
Sec. 20.	Title 25, United States Code.
Sec. 21.	Title 26, United States Code.
Sec. 22.	Title 28, United States Code.
Sec. 23.	Title 29, United States Code.
Sec. 24.	Title 30, United States Code.
Sec. 25.	Title 31, United States Code.
Sec. 26.	Title 33, United States Code.
Sec. 27.	Title 35, United States Code.
Sec. 28.	Title 38, United States Code.
Sec. 29.	Title 40, United States Code.
Sec. 30.	Title 41, United States Code.
Sec. 31.	Title 42, United States Code.
Sec. 32.	Title 43, United States Code.
Sec. 33.	Title 44, United States Code.
Sec. 34.	Title 45, United States Code.
Sec. 35.	Title 46, United States Code.
Sec. 36.	Title 48, United States Code.
Sec. 37.	Title 49, United States Code.
Sec. 38.	Title 50, United States Code.
Sec. 39.	Title 51, United States Code.
Sec. 40.	Title 52, United States Code.

### SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to make improvements in the enactment of title 41, United States Code, into a positive law title and to improve the Code.

### SEC. 3. TITLE 2, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) The paragraph under the heading "GENERAL PROVISION, THIS CHAPTER" in chapter 5 of title II of division B of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999 (2 U.S.C. 141a) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5)" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(2) Section 114 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1996 (Public Law 104-53, 2 U.S.C. 471 note) is amended by striking "the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended" and substituting "chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code".

(3) Section 6(a) of the Technology Assessment Act of 1972 (2 U.S.C. 475(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code"; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking "section 3648 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 529)" and substituting "section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code".

(4) Section 119(a)(6) of the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development Act (2 U.S.C. 1108(a)(6)) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(5) Section 3011(b)(4)(B) of the 1999 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (Public Law 106-31, 2 U.S.C. 1151 note) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(6) Section 1308(a) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2008 (2 U.S.C. 1816a(a)) is amended by striking "section 303M of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253m)" and substituting "section 3309 of title 41, United States Code".

(7) Public Law 96-558 (2 U.S.C. 1816b) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5)" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(8) Section 1201(a)(1) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2003 (2 U.S.C. 1821(a)(1)) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5)" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(9) Section 308(b) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1996 (2 U.S.C. 1964(b)) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5)" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(10) Section 1(d) of Public Law 102-330 (2 U.S.C. 2021 note) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(11) Section 307E(b)(3) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1989 (2 U.S.C. 2146(b)(3)) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(12) Section 202(i)(2) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i)(2)) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(13) Section 195(b) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1985 (2 U.S.C. 6157(b)) is amended by striking "section 5 of title 41" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(14) Section 117(1) of Public Law 97-51 (2 U.S.C. 6599(1)) is amended by striking "section 5" and substituting "section 6101".

### SEC. 4. TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 3(d)(2)(B) of the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act (Public Law 101-552, 5 U.S.C. 571 note) is amended by striking "section 6(a) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 405(a))" and substituting "section 1121(b) of title 41, United States Code".

(2) Section 595(c)(10) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking "title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (41 U.S.C. 251-260)" and substituting "the provisions referred to in section 171(c) of title 41".

(3) Section 206 of the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-174, 5 U.S.C. 2301 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (c)(1)(B), by striking "section 13 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 612)" and substituting "section 7108 of title 41, United States Code"; and

(B) in subsection (d)(1)(B), by striking "the Contracts Dispute Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 601 note; Public Law 95-563)" and substituting "chapter 71 of title 41, United States Code".

(4) Section 3109(b)(3) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking "section 6101(b) to (d)" and substituting "section 6101".

(5) Section 1110(e)(2)(G) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-84, 5 U.S.C. 3702 note) is amended by striking "section 27 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act" and substituting "chapter 21 of title 41, United States Code".

(6) Section 4105 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(7) Section 4(b) of the Telework Enhancement Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-292, 124 Stat. 3173, 5 U.S.C. 6501 note) is amended by striking “section 303 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253)” and substituting “sections 3105, 3301, and 3303 to 3305 of title 41, United States Code”.

(8) Section 7342(e)(1) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “of title I of title 40 and division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I” and substituting “referred to in section 171(b) and (c)”.

(9) Section 8709(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(10) Section 8714a(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(11) Section 8714b(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(12) Section 8714c(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(13) Section 8902(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(14) Section 8953 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”; and

(B) in subsection (d)(3)—

(i) before subparagraph (A), by striking “the Contract Disputes Act of 1978” and substituting “chapter 71 of title 41”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by striking “(after appropriate arrangements, as described in section 8(c) of such Act)”;

(iii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “section 10(a)(1) of such Act” and substituting “section 7104(b)(1) of title 41”;

(15) Section 8983 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”; and

(B) in subsection (d)(3)—

(i) before subparagraph (A), by striking “the Contract Disputes Act of 1978” and substituting “chapter 71 of title 41”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by striking “(after appropriate arrangements, as described in section 8(c) of such Act)”;

(iii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “section 10(a)(1) of such Act” and substituting “section 7104(b)(1) of title 41”.

(16) Section 9003(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

#### SEC. 5. TITLE 6, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 309(b)(6) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 189(b)(6)) is amended by striking “section 303(b)(1)(C) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(b)(1)(C))” and substituting “section 3303(a)(1)(C) of title 41, United States Code”.

(2) Section 833 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 393) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(1), by striking “section 32 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 428) the amount specified in subsections (c), (d), and (f) of such section 32” and substituting “section 1902 of title 41, United States Code, the amount specified in subsections (a), (d), and (e) of such section 1902”; and

(B) in subsection (b)(2)(A), by striking “section 32(c) of the Office of Federal Pro-

curement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 428(c))” and substituting “section 1902(d) of title 41, United States Code”;

(C) in subsection (c)(1), by striking “section 4(1) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(1))” and substituting “section 134 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(D) in subsection (d)(2), by striking “section 31(a)(2) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 427(a)(2)) and section 303(g)(1)(B) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(g)(1)(B))” and substituting “sections 1901(a)(2) and 3305(a)(2) of title 41, United States Code”.

(3) Section 851 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 421) is amended by striking “section 4(1) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(1))” and substituting “section 133 of title 41, United States Code”.

(4) Section 853(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 423(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “Section 4(1) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(1))” and substituting “Section 134 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “Section 309(d) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 259(d))” and substituting “Section 153 of title 41, United States Code”.

(5) Section 854 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 424) is amended—

(A) by striking “section 32 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 428)” and substituting “section 1902 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) by striking “subsections (c), (d), and (f) of such section 32” and substituting “subsections (a), (d), and (e) of such section 1902”.

(6) Section 855 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 425) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “Sections 31 and 34 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 427, 430)” and substituting “Sections 1901 and 1906 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking “Section 303(g) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(g))” and substituting “Section 3305 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in subsection (b)(1)—

(i) by striking “section 31(a)(2) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 427(a)(2))” and substituting “section 1901(a)(2) of title 41, United States Code”; and

(ii) by striking “section 303(g)(1)(B) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(g)(1)(B))” and substituting “section 3305(a)(2) of title 41, United States Code”.

(7) Section 856(a) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 426(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the heading, by striking “FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT OF 1949” and substituting “PROVISIONS REFERRED TO IN SECTION 171(c) OF TITLE 41, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) before subparagraph (A), by striking “title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(c) of title 41, United States Code”; and

(iii) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking “Paragraphs (1), (2), (6), and (7) of subsection (c) of section 303 (41 U.S.C. 253)” and substituting “Paragraphs (1), (2), (6), and (7) of section 3304(a) of title 41, United States Code”; and

(II) by striking “(subject to subsection (e) of such section)” and substituting “(subject

to section 3304(d) of title 41, United States Code)”;

(iv) in subparagraph (B), by striking “Section 303J (41 U.S.C. 253j)” and substituting “Section 4106 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in the heading, by striking “OFFICE OF FEDERAL PROCUREMENT POLICY ACT” and substituting “PROVISIONS REFERRED TO IN SECTION 172(b) OF TITLE 41, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) by striking “Paragraphs (1)(B), (1)(D), and (2) of section 18(c) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 416(c))” and substituting “Paragraphs (1)(B), (1)(D), and (2)(A) of section 1708(b) of title 41, United States Code”.

(8) Section 604(g) of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (6 U.S.C. 453b(g)) is amended by striking “section 34 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 430)” and substituting “section 1906 of title 41, United States Code”.

(9) Section 692(c) of the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (6 U.S.C. 792(c)) is amended by striking “section 4 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403)” and substituting “section 134 of title 41, United States Code”.

(10) Section 695 of the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (6 U.S.C. 794) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “paragraph (2) of section 303(c) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(c))” and substituting “paragraph (2) of section 3304(a) of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in subsection (c), by striking “section 4 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403)” and substituting “section 134 of title 41, United States Code”.

#### SEC. 6. TITLE 7, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Subsection (f)(1)(G) of the United States Cotton Futures Act (7 U.S.C. 15b(f)(1)(G)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(2) Section 5(a) of the United States Cotton Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 55(a)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(3) Section 7(c) of the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 79(c)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(4) Section 10(a) of the Act of June 29, 1935 (ch. 338, 7 U.S.C. 4271(a)) (known as the Agricultural Research Act and the Bankhead-Jones Act) is amended by striking “section 3709, Revised Statutes” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(5) Section 386 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1386) is amended by striking “section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (U.S.C., 1934 edition, title 41, sec. 22)” and substituting “section 6306 of title 41, United States Code”.

(6) Section 514(f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1514(f)) is amended by striking “section 3741 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C., section 22)” and substituting “section 6306 of title 41, United States Code”.

(7) Section 205(a) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1624(a)) is amended by striking “section 3648 (31 U.S.C., sec. 529) and section 3709 (41 U.S.C., sec. 5) of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(8) Section 407(c)(2) of the Food for Peace Act (7 U.S.C. 1736a(c)(2)) is amended by striking “Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.)” and substituting “provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c) of title 41, United States Code.”.

(9) Section 335(c)(4) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1985(c)(4)) is amended by striking “Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.)” and substituting “provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c) of title 41, United States Code.”.

(10) Section 716(a) of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1998 (Public Law 105–86, 7 U.S.C. 2208 note) is amended—

(A) in the heading, by striking “BUY AMERICAN ACT” and substituting “CHAPTER 83 OF TITLE 41, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(B) by striking “sections 2 through 4 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a–10c; popularly known as the ‘Buy American Act’)” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code”.

(11) Section 921 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 2279b) is amended—

(A) in subsection (h)(4), by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”; and

(B) in subsection (i), by striking “Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.)” and substituting “provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c) of title 41, United States Code.”.

(12) Section 1472(e) of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3318(e)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5), and the provisions of section 3648 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 529)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code, and the provisions of section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code”.

(13) Section 6201(b)(2) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–171, 7 U.S.C. 5901 note) is amended by striking “Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.)” and substituting “provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c) of title 41, United States Code.”.

#### SEC. 7. TITLE 8, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 1248(c)(3) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181, 8 U.S.C. 1157 note) is amended by striking “section 4(1) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(1))” and substituting “section 133 of title 41, United States Code”.

(2) Section 241(g)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1231(g)(1)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(3) Section 285(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1355(a)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5),” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code.”.

(4) Section 294(a)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1363a(a)(1)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking “section 3732(a) of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 11(a))” and substituting “section 6301(a) and (b)(1) through (3) of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking “section 305 of the Act of June 30, 1949 (63 Stat.

396; 41 U.S.C. 255)” and substituting “chapter 45 of title 41, United States Code”;

(C) in subparagraph (F), by striking “section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 22)” and substituting “section 6306 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(D) in subparagraph (G), by striking “subsections (a) and (c) of section 304 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 395; 41 U.S.C. 254(a) and (c))” and substituting “section 3901 of title 41, United States Code”.

#### SEC. 8. TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 2194(b)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “of subtitle I of title 40 and division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I” and substituting “referred to in section 171(b) and (c)”.

(2) Section 821 of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (Public Law 106–398, §1 [H.R. 5408], 10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “sections 6 and 25 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 405 and 421)” and substituting “sections 1121 and 1303 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in subsection (e)(2), by striking “section 4(12) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(12))” and substituting “section 103 of title 41, United States Code”.

(3) Section 822 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 (Public Law 104–106, 10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (d)(1)(B), by striking “section 26(f) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 422(f))” and substituting “section 1502(a) and (b) of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in subsection (e)(3)(B)(iii), by striking “section 26(f) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 422(f))” and substituting “section 1502(a) and (b) of title 41, United States Code”;

(C) in subsection (f)—

(i) by striking “section 26(f) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 422(f))” and substituting “section 1502(a) and (b) of title 41, United States Code”; and

(ii) by striking “such section 26(f)” and substituting “such section 1502(a) and (b)”; and

(D) in subsection (g)(2)(A), by striking “section 34 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 430)” and substituting “section 1906 of title 41, United States Code.”.

(4) Section 9002(c) of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–355, 10 U.S.C. 2302c note) is amended by striking “section 18(a)(3)(B) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act” and substituting “section 1708(e)(1)(B) of title 41, United States Code”.

(5) Section 810(b)(2)(A) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105–85, 10 U.S.C. 2405 note) is amended by striking “the Contract Disputes Act of 1978” and substituting “chapter 71 of title 41, United States Code.”.

(6) Section 2461(d)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 2 of the Javits-Wagner-O’Day Act (41 U.S.C. 47)” and substituting “section 8503 of title 41”.

(7) Section 2562(a)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “subtitle I of title 40 and division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c)”.

(8) Section 2576(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “subtitle I of title 40 and division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I”

and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c)”.

(9) Section 2664(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “subtitle I of title 40 and title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.)” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c) of title 41”.

(10) Section 2667(g)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “subsection (a)(2) or subtitle I of title 40 and title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (to the extent subtitle I and title III are inconsistent with this subsection)” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40 (to the extent such chapter is inconsistent with this subsection) or subsection (a)(3)”.

(11) Section 2905(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–510, div. B, title XXIX, part A, 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(12) Section 204(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (Public Law 100–526, 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(13) Section 2691(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “of subtitle I of title 40 and division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I” and substituting “referred to in section 171(b) and (c)”.

(14) Section 2696(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “subtitle I of title 40 and title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40”.

(15) Section 2854a(d)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “Subtitle I of title 40 and division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I” and substituting “Provisions of law referred to in section 171(b) and (c)”.

(16) Section 2878(e)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “Subtitle I of title 40 and title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.)” and substituting “Chapter 5 of title 40”.

(17) Section 8304(5) of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–355, 10 U.S.C. 3452 note) is amended by striking “the Javits-Wagner-O’Day Act (41 U.S.C. 46–48c)” and substituting “chapter 85 of title 41, United States Code”.

(18) Section 804(d) of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105–261, 10 U.S.C. 3741 note) is amended—

(A) by striking “2324(1)” and substituting “3741(2)”; and

(B) by striking “section 306(1) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 256(1))” and substituting “section 4301(2) of title 41, United States Code”.

(19) Section 8675(d) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “subtitle I of title 40 and division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c)”.

(20) Section 9494(b)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “subtitle I of title 40 and division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c)”.

(21) Section 9781(g) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “subtitle I of title 40 and division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of

subtitle I” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c)”.

#### SEC. 9. TITLE 12, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 5153 of the Revised Statutes (12 U.S.C. 90) is amended by striking “Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c) of title 41, United States Code”.

(2) Section 502(c)(2) of the Housing Act of 1948 (12 U.S.C. 1701c(c)(2)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(3) Section 108(d) of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (12 U.S.C. 1701z(d)) is amended—

(A) by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “chapter 5 title 40, United States Code”; and

(B) by striking “such Act” and substituting “such chapter”.

(4) Section 502 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970 (12 U.S.C. 1701z–2) is amended—

(A) in subsection (c)—

(i) by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”; and

(ii) by striking “such Act” and substituting “such chapter”; and

(B) in subsection (e), by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(5) Section 2(c)(2) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1703(c)(2)) is amended by striking “Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “Section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(6) Section 204(g) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1710(g)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(7) Section 207(l) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1713(l)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(8) Section 604(g) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1739(g)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(9) Section 708(h) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1747g(h)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(10) Section 712 of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1747k) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(11) Section 904(f) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1750c(f)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(12) Section 208(b) of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1788(b)) is amended—

(A) in the matter before paragraph (1), by striking “Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c) of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in the matter after paragraph (2), by striking “Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States” and substituting “Section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(13) Section 17(g) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1827(g)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Stat-

utes” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(14) Section 1316(h)(3) of the Federal Housing Enterprises Financial Safety and Soundness Act of 1992 (12 U.S.C. 4516(h)(3)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(15) Section 319 (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Enhancing Financial Institution Safety and Soundness Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5416 (matter before paragraph (1)) is amended by striking “Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.)” and substituting “provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c) of title 41, United States Code”.

(16) Section 1017(a)(5)(C) of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5497(a)(5)(C)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

#### SEC. 10. TITLE 14, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Effective January 4, 2011, section 5(c)(2) of Public Law 111–350 (124 Stat. 3847) is repealed.

(2) Section 501(d) of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking “subtitle I of title 40 and division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I of title 41” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40”.

(3) Section 504(a)(8) of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking “subtitle I of title 40 and title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40”.

(4) Section 901(a) of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking “subtitle I of title 40 and division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I of title 41” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40”.

(5) Section 1136(2) of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 16 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 414)” and substituting “section 1702 of title 41”.

#### SEC. 11. TITLE 15, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 4 of the Metric Conversion Act of 1975 (15 U.S.C. 205c) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (5), by striking “section 403(6) of title 41, United States Code” and substituting “section 107 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in paragraph (8), by striking “has the meaning given such terms in section 304A of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 254b)” and substituting “has the meaning given the term ‘cost or pricing data’ in section 3501(a) of title 41, United States Code”.

(2) Section 7(4) of the Metric Conversion Act of 1975 (15 U.S.C. 205f(4)) is amended by striking “Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.)” and substituting “provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c) of title 41, United States Code”.

(3) Section 14(a) of the Metric Conversion Act of 1975 (15 U.S.C. 205(a)) is amended—

(A) by striking “title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.)” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(c) of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) by striking “section 314B(c) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 264b(c))” and substituting “section 3307(d) of title 41, United States Code”;

(C) by striking “section 314B of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “subsections (b)

through (d) of section 3307 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(D) by striking “2377 or 314B” and substituting “section 2377 or subsections (b) through (d) of section 3307”.

(4) Section 2 of the Act of June 16, 1948 (ch. 483, 15 U.S.C. 313 note), is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(5) Section 417(a) of the Small Business Reauthorization Act of 1997 (Public Law 105–135, 15 U.S.C. 631 note) is amended by striking “section 22 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 418b)” and substituting “section 1707 of title 41, United States Code”.

(6) Section 3(v)(1) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(v)(1)) is amended by striking “sections 303H through 303K of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253h through 253k)” and substituting “sections 4101, 4103, 4105, and 4106 of title 41, United States Code”.

(7) Section 5 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 634) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(4), by striking “Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C., sec. 5),” and substituting “Section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in subsection (c), by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C., sec. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(8) Section 8 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637) is amended—

(A) in subsection (d)(4)(F)(ii), by striking “the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 601–613)” and substituting “chapter 71 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in subsection (d)(13)(E)—

(i) by striking “section 25(a) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 421(a))” and substituting “section 1302(a) of title 41, United States Code”; and

(ii) by striking “section 25 of such Act” and substituting “section 1303(a) of title 41, United States Code”; and

(C) in subsection (e)(2)(A)(i), by striking “section 18(a)(7) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 416(a)(7))” and substituting “section 1708(d) of title 41, United States Code”;

(D) in subsection (g)(2), by striking “section 303(c) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(c))” and substituting “section 3304(a) of title 41, United States Code”; and

(E) in subsection (h)(1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)(iii), by striking “section 16(3) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 414(3))” and substituting “section 1702(c)(1) and (2) of title 41, United States Code”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.)” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(c) of title 41, United States Code”;

(F) in subsection (h)(2)—

(i) by striking “section 303(f)(2) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(f)(2))” and substituting “paragraphs (3) and (4) of section 3304(e) of title 41, United States Code”; and

(ii) by striking “section 303(f)(1) of such Act or section 2304(f)(1) of such title” and substituting “section 3304(e)(1) of title 41, United States Code, or section 2304(f)(1) of title 10, United States Code”;

(G) in subsection (j), by striking “section 4(1) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(1))” and substituting “section 133 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(H) in subsection (m)(1)(A), by striking “section 27(f)(5) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 423(f)(5))” and

substituting “section 2101(1) of title 41, United States Code”.

(9) Section 1321 of the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-240, 15 U.S.C. 637 note) is amended—

(A) by striking “section 25(a) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 421(a))” and substituting “section 1302(a) of title 41, United States Code,”; and

(B) by striking “section 25 of such Act” and substituting “section 1303(a) of title 41, United States Code,”.

(10) Section 304(b) of the Business Opportunity Development Reform Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-656, 15 U.S.C. 637 note) is amended by striking “section 22 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 418b)” and substituting “section 1707 of title 41, United States Code”.

(11) Section 9 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638) is amended—

(A) in subsection (e)(8), by striking “section 35(c)(1) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act” and substituting “section 1303(a)(1) of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in subsection (n)(2)(A), by striking “section 25(c)(1) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act” and substituting “section 1303(a)(1) of title 41, United States Code”.

(12) Section 15 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644) is amended—

(A) in subsection (c)(1)(A), by striking “the first section of the Act entitled ‘An Act to create a Committee on Purchases of Blind-made Products, and for other purposes’, approved June 25, 1938 (41 U.S.C. 46)” and substituting “section 8502 of title 41, United States Code”;

(B) in subsection (c)(2)(B), by striking “section 2 of the Act entitled ‘An Act to create a Committee on Purchases of Blind-made Products, and for other purposes’, approved June 25, 1938 (41 U.S.C. 47)” and substituting “section 8503 of title 41, United States Code”;

(C) in subsection (q)(2)(A)—

(i) by striking “section 25(a) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 421(a))” and substituting “section 1302(a) of title 41, United States Code,”; and

(ii) by striking “section 25 of such Act” and substituting “section 1303(a) of title 41, United States Code,”; and

(D) in subsection (r)(2), by striking “section 303J(b) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253j(b))” and substituting “section 4106(c) of title 41, United States Code”.

(13) Section 2353 of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-355, 15 U.S.C. 644 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(2), by striking “the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 601 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 71 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in subsection (b), by striking “the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 601 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 71 of title 41, United States Code”.

(14) Section 133(c) of the Small Business Administration Reauthorization and Amendment Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-590, 15 U.S.C. 644 note) is amended—

(A) by striking “affairs” and substituting “affairs”; and

(B) by striking “the first section of the Act entitled ‘An Act to create a Committee on Purchases of Blind-made Products, and for other purposes’, approved June 25, 1938 (41 U.S.C. 46)” and substituting “section 8502 of title 41, United States Code”.

(15) Section 31(b) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657a(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “section 27(f)(5) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 423(f)(5))” and

substituting “section 2101(1) of title 41, United States Code”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “section 4 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403)” and substituting “section 107 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking “the Javits-Wagner-O’Day Act (41 U.S.C. 46 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 85 of title 41, United States Code”.

(16) Section 604(d) of the Veterans Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development Act of 1999 (Public Law 106-50, 15 U.S.C. 657b note) is amended by striking “section 6(d)(4)(A) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 405(d)(4)(A))” and substituting “section 1122(a)(4)(A) of title 41, United States Code,”.

(17) Section 36(e) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657f(e)) is amended by striking “the Javits-Wagner-O’Day Act (41 U.S.C. 46 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 85 of title 41, United States Code”.

(18) Section 44(a)(3) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657g(a)(3)) is amended by striking “United States Code” and substituting “United States Code,”.

(19) Section 8(b) of the Joint Resolution of December 30, 1947 (ch. 526, 15 U.S.C. 713d-2(b)) is amended by striking “sections 3709 and 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (U.S.C., title 41, sec. 5, and title 31, sec. 529)” and substituting “section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(20) Section 4(h) of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714b(h)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(21) Section 14 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714f) is amended by striking “section 1 of the Act of February 27, 1877, as amended (41 U.S.C., 1940 edition, 22)” and substituting “section 6306(a) of title 41, United States Code,”.

(22) Section 21(b)(1) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2218(b)(1)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code,”.

(23) Section 8 of the Electric and Hybrid Vehicle Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1976 (15 U.S.C. 2507) is amended—

(A) in subsection (c), by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in subsection (e), by striking “title III of the Act of March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1520; 41 U.S.C. 10a-10c)” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code”.

(24) Section 10 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2609) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “sections 3648 and 3709 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 529, 41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in subsection (b)(2)(B), by striking “sections 3648 and 3709 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 529, 41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(25) Section 27(b) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2626(b)) is amended by striking “sections 3648 and 3709 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 529; 41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(26) Section 208 of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5528) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(1)(B), by striking “title III of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a-10d; popularly known as the Buy American Act) as amended by the Buy American Act of 1988” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in subsection (c)—

(i) in the heading, by striking “BUY AMERICAN ACT” and substituting “CHAPTER 83 OF TITLE 41, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(ii) by striking “title III of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a-10d; popularly known as the Buy American Act), as amended by the Buy American Act of 1988,” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code,”.

## SEC. 12. TITLE 16, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 3 of Public Law 90-545 (16 U.S.C. 79c) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(2), by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”; and

(B) in subsection (c), by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(2) Section 201(a)(2)(B)(ii) of Public Law 91-661 (16 U.S.C. 160b(a)(2)(B)(ii)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(3) Section 2 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (ch. 674, 16 U.S.C. 343b), is amended by striking “section 355, as amended, section 1136, as amended, and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (except the last paragraph of said section 355, as amended)” and substituting “sections 3111 and 3112 of title 40, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code (except said section 3112)”.

(4) Section 317 of Public Law 98-146 (16 U.S.C. 396f) (known as the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1984) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(5) Section 9102(e) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1990 (Public Law 101-165, 16 U.S.C. 396f note) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “section 102 of title 40, United States Code”.

(6) Section 102(d) of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989 (16 U.S.C. 410r-6(d)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377)” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(7) Section 2 of Public Law 86-62 (16 U.S.C. 430a-2) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(8) Section 102(c) of Public Law 101-442 (16 U.S.C. 430h-7(c)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(9) Subparagraph (D) of the introductory provisions of section 3 of Public Law 90-468 (16 U.S.C. 441) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(10) Section 2(a) of the Act of May 17, 1954 (ch. 204, 16 U.S.C. 450jj-1(a)) (known as the

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Act) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(11) Public Law 87-313 (16 U.S.C. 459a-4 note) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(12) Section 2(a) of Public Law 92-237 (16 U.S.C. 460m-9(a)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377; 40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.), as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(13) Section 8(a) of Public Law 91-479 (16 U.S.C. 460x-7(a)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(14) Section 3(a) of Public Law 92-589 (16 U.S.C. 460bb-2(a)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(15) Section 108(c)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 460ee(c)(1)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377; 40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.), as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(16) Section 2(d) of Public Law 93-555 (16 U.S.C. 460ff-1(d)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(17) Section 2(a) of Public Law 94-235 (16 U.S.C. 460hh-1(a)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(18) Section 102(b) of Public Law 95-344 (16 U.S.C. 460ii-1(b)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(19) Section 545(d)(1)(B) of The Land Between the Lakes Protection Act of 1998 (16 U.S.C. 460ll-45(d)(1)(B)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(20) The proviso relating to open purchase, without advertising, of seeds, cones, and nursery stock under the heading “GENERAL EXPENSES, FOREST SERVICE” under the heading “FOREST SERVICE” in the Act of June 30, 1914 (ch. 131, 38 Stat. 429, 16 U.S.C. 504), is amended by striking “section 3709, Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(21) The first section of the Act of July 26, 1956 (ch. 736, 16 U.S.C. 505a) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(22) Section 3 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (ch. 97, 16 U.S.C. 580c) is amended by striking “section 3709, Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(23) Section 302(b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 590q-1) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(24) Section 5(c) of the Act of August 11, 1939 (ch. 717, 16 U.S.C. 590z-3(c)) is amended

by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(25) Section 9(d)(2)(A) of the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (known as the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act) (16 U.S.C. 669h(d)(2)(A)) is amended by striking “section 4 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403)” and substituting “section 132 of title 41, United States Code”.

(26) Section 208(d) of the Sikes Act (16 U.S.C. 670a(d)) is amended by striking “title III (other than section 304) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251-260)” and substituting “the provisions referred to in subsection 171(c) (except sections 3901 and 3905) of title 41, United States Code”.

(27) Section 3 of the Act of May 11, 1938 (ch. 193, 16 U.S.C. 757) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(28) Section 9(d)(2)(A) of the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 777h(d)(2)(A)) is amended by striking “section 4 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403)” and substituting “section 132 of title 41, United States Code”.

(29) Section 2 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 793) is amended by striking “Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c) of title 41, United States Code”.

(30) Section 14 of the Whaling Convention Act of 1949 (16 U.S.C. 916) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)(e), by striking “section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (U.S.C., title 44, sec. 111), and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U.S.C., title 41, sec. 5)” and substituting “section 501 of title 44, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(f), by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U.S.C., title 41, sec. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(31) Section 12 of the Tuna Conventions Act of 1950 (16 U.S.C. 961) is amended—

(A) in subsection (c), by striking “section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (U.S.C., title 44, sec. 111), or section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U.S.C., title 41, sec. 5)” and substituting “section 501 of title 44, United States Code, or section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in subsection (d), by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U.S.C., title 41, sec. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(32) Section 2(b)(1) of Public Law 87-758 (16 U.S.C. 1052(b)(1)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(33) Section 114(a) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112-74, 16 U.S.C. 1336 note) is amended—

(A) by striking “section 304B of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 254c)” and substituting “section 3903 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) by striking “5-year term restriction in subsection (d)” and substituting “5-year term restriction in subsection (a)”.

(34) Section 8(f)(2) of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2104(f)(2)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(35) Section 10(c) of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2106(c)) is amended by striking “the Federal Prop-

erty and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(36) Section 4(e)(1) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(e)(1)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

### SEC. 13. TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 443 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 103 of Title 41” and substituting “section 3 of the Contract Settlement Act of 1944 (ch. 358, 58 Stat. 650)”.

(2) Section 819(c) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-351, 18 U.S.C. 1761 note) is amended by striking “the first section of the Act of June 30, 1936 (49 Stat. 2036; 41 U.S.C. 35), commonly known as the Walsh-Healey Act” and substituting “section 6502 of title 41, United States Code”.

(3) Section 3287 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 103 of title 41” and substituting “section 3 of the Contract Settlement Act of 1944 (ch. 358, 58 Stat. 650)”.

(4) Section 3672 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(5) Section 118 of the Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 106-553, section 1(a)(2) [title I], 18 U.S.C. 4013 note) is amended by striking “section 4(d) of the Service Contract Act of 1965 (41 U.S.C. 353(d))” and substituting “section 6707(d) of title 41, United States Code”.

(6) Section 637 of division H of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108-447, 18 U.S.C. 4124 note) is amended by striking “section 25(c)(1) of the Office of Federal Procurement Act (41 U.S.C. 421(c)(1))” and substituting “section 1303(a)(1) of title 41, United States Code”.

### SEC. 14. TITLE 19, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 3131(a)(1) of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 (19 U.S.C. 2081(a)(1)) is amended by striking clauses (ii) through (v) of subparagraph (A) and substituting the following:

“(ii) sections 6301(a) and (b)(1) through (3) and 6306 of title 41, United States Code,

“(iii) chapter 45 of title 41, United States Code,

“(iv) section 8141 of title 40, United States Code, and

“(v) section 3901 of title 41, United States Code, and”.

(2) Section 302(c)(2)(B) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2512(c)(2)(B)) is amended by striking “title III of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a et seq.), commonly referred to as the Buy American Act” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code”.

(3) Section 303 of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2513) is amended by striking “title III of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a et seq.), popularly referred to as the Buy American Act,” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code”.

(4) Section 1376(b)(1) of the Telecommunications Trade Act of 1988 (19 U.S.C. 3105(b)(1)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (D), by striking “title III of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a, et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in subparagraph (E), by striking “title III of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a, et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code”.

### SEC. 15. TITLE 20, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 6(a) of the Act of March 4, 1927 (ch. 505, 20 U.S.C. 196(a)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et



seq.) and section 321 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U.S.C. 303b)” and substituting “section 1302 of title 40, United States Code, and the provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c) of title 41, United States Code”.

(2) Section 142 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1018a) is amended—

(A) in subsection (d)(2)(A), by striking “section 18 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 416)” and substituting “section 1708 of title 41, United States Code”;

(B) in subsection (d)(3)(A), by striking “sections 303A and 303B of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253a and 253b)” and substituting “sections 3306(a) through (e) and 3308, chapter 37, and section 4702 of title 41, United States Code”;

(C) in subsection (f)(1)(A), by striking “section 18 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 416)” and substituting “section 1708 of title 41, United States Code”;

(D) in subsection (g)(5)(C), by striking “section 18(b) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 416(b))” and substituting “section 1708(c) of title 41, United States Code”;

(E) in subsection (g)(6), by striking “section 303(f) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(f))” and substituting “section 3304(e) of title 41, United States Code”;

(F) in subsection (l)(1), by striking “section 4(12) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(12))” and substituting “section 103 of title 41, United States Code”;

(G) in subsection (l)(2), by striking “section 309(b) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 259(b))” and substituting “section 152 of title 41, United States Code”;

(H) in subsection (l)(4), by striking “section 303(g)(1) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(g)(1)) and section 31 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 427)” and substituting “sections 1901 and 3305(a) of title 41, United States Code”;

(I) in subsection (l)(5), by striking “section 303(g)(1)(B) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(g)(1)(A)) and section 31(a)(1) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 427(a)(1))” and substituting “sections 1901(a)(1) and 3305(a)(1) of title 41, United States Code”.

(3) Section 401(i) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a(i)) is amended by striking “subtitle D of title V of Public Law 100-690” and substituting “chapter 81 of title 41, United States Code”.

(4) Section 402A(b)(1) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a-11(b)(1)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(5) Section 13(a)(6) of the Harry S Truman Memorial Scholarship Act (20 U.S.C. 2012(a)(6)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(6) Section 7(a)(7) of the American Folklife Preservation Act (20 U.S.C. 2106(a)(7)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(7) Section 415(a) of the Department of Education Organization Act (20 U.S.C. 3475(a)) is amended by striking “of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “referred to in section 171(b) and (c) of title 41, United States Code”.

(8) Section 814(a)(6) of the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Act (20 U.S.C. 4513(a)(6)) is amended by striking “section 5 of title 41” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(9) Section 1411(a)(6) of the Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Act (20 U.S.C. 4710(a)(6)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(10) Section 12(a)(6) of the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation Act (20 U.S.C. 5608(a)(6)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(11) Section 1022(1) of the Goals 2000: Educate America Act (20 U.S.C. 6067(1)) is amended by striking “sections 2 through 4 of the Act of March 3, 1993 (41 U.S.C. 10a-10c, popularly known as the ‘Buy American Act’)” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code”.

(12) Section 505(a) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (20 U.S.C. 9275(a)) is amended—

(A) in the heading, by striking “BUY AMERICAN ACT” and substituting “CHAPTER 83 OF TITLE 41, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(B) by striking “the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code”.

#### SEC. 16. TITLE 21, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 505(k)(4)(H) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(k)(4)(H)) is amended by striking “section 4(5) of the Federal Procurement Policy Act” and substituting “section 132 of title 41, United States Code”.

(2) Section 520(k) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360j(k)) is amended by striking “sections 3648 and 3709 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 529, 41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(3) Section 532(b)(3) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360ii(b)(3)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(4) Section 502(b) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 872(b)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

#### SEC. 17. TITLE 22, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 2(b)(1) of the Joint Resolution of June 30, 1948 (ch. 756, 22 U.S.C. 272a(b)(1)), is amended by striking “section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111), and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended” and substituting “section 501 of title 44, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(2) Section 103 of the American-Mexican Treaty Act of 1950 (22 U.S.C. 277d-3) is amended by striking “sections 3679, 3732, and 3733 of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “sections 1341, 1342, and 1349 through 1351 and subchapter II of chapter 15 of title 31, United States Code, and sections 6301(a) and (b) and 6303 of title 41, United States Code”.

(3) Section 103 of the American-Mexican Boundary Treaty Act of 1972 (22 U.S.C. 277d-36) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(4) Section 804(c)(2)(N) of the Tijuana River Valley Estuary and Beach Sewage Cleanup Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 277d-44(c)(2)(N)) is amended by striking “title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of

1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.)” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(c) of title 41, United States Code”.

(5) The Act of August 27, 1935 (ch. 763, 22 U.S.C. 277e) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(6) Section 3(b) of the Joint Resolution of January 28, 1948 (ch. 38, 22 U.S.C. 280b(b)) is amended by striking “section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111), and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended” and substituting “section 501 of title 44, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(7) Section 2(b) of the Joint Resolution of March 4, 1948 (ch. 97, 22 U.S.C. 280i(b)) is amended by striking “section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111), and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended” and substituting “section 501 of title 44, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(8) Section 2(b) of the Joint Resolution of June 28, 1948 (ch. 686, 22 U.S.C. 280k(b)) is amended by striking “section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111), and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended” and substituting “section 501 of title 44, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(9) Section 8 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 (22 U.S.C. 287e) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(10) Section 6 of the Joint Resolution of July 30, 1946 (ch. 700, 22 U.S.C. 287r) is amended—

(A) in clause (f), by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U.S.C., title 41, sec. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in clause (k), by striking “section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (U.S.C., title 44, sec. 111), and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U.S.C., title 41, sec. 5)” and substituting “section 501 of title 44, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(11) Section 4(a) of the Joint Resolution of July 1, 1947 (ch. 185, 22 U.S.C. 289c(a)) is amended by striking “sections 3709 and 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (U.S.C., 1940 edition, title 41, sec. 5, and title 31, sec. 529)” and substituting “section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(12) Section 3(b)(1) of the Joint Resolution of June 14, 1948 (ch. 469, 22 U.S.C. 290b(b)(1)), is amended by striking “section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111), and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended” and substituting “section 501 of title 44, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(13) Section 802(a)(2) of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1472(a)(2)) is amended by striking “section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 22)” and substituting “section 6306 of title 41, United States Code”.

(14) Section 5(c)(2) of the International Health Research Act of 1960 (22 U.S.C. 2103(c)(2)) is amended by striking “sections 3648 and 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States” and substituting “section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(15) Section 219(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2179(c)) is amended by striking “sections 3648 and 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (31 U.S.C. 529 and 41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States

Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(16) Section 608 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2358) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”; and

(ii) by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended,” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”; and

(B) in subsection (b), by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended,” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(17) Section 632(e)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2392(e)(1)) is amended by striking “the Assignment of Claims Act of 1940, as amended (second and third paragraphs of 31 U.S.C. 203 and 41 U.S.C. 15)” and substituting “section 3727(b) (last sentence) and (c) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6305(b)(1) through (7) of title 41, United States Code”.

(18) Section 636(g)(3) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2396(g)(3)) is amended by striking “section 3733 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 12)” and substituting “section 6303 of title 41, United States Code”.

(19) Section 10(d) of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2509(d)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, section 302 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “sections 3101(a) and (c), 3104, 3106, 3301(b)(2), and 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(20) Section 401(a) of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2581(a)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “chapters 1 through 11 of title 40, United States Code”.

(21) Section 2(h) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2669(h)) is amended by striking “section 303(c)(2) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “section 3304(a)(2) of title 41, United States Code”.

(22) Section 9 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2676) is amended by striking “section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 22)” and substituting “section 6306 of title 41, United States Code”.

(23) Section 565(a)(1) of the Anti-Economic Discrimination Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 2679c(a)(1)) is amended by striking “section 4(11) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(11))” and substituting “section 134 of title 41, United States Code”.

(24) Section 41(b)(2) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2713(b)(2)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(25) Section 3101(c)(2) of the Panama Canal Act of 1979 (22 U.S.C. 3861(c)(2)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “section 27 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 423)” and substituting “chapter 21 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), other than section 10(a) of such Act (41 U.S.C. 609(a))” and substituting “chapter 71 (other than section 7104(b)) of title 41, United States Code”.

(26) Section 3102 of the Panama Canal Act of 1979 (22 U.S.C. 3862) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(1)—

(i) by striking “section 8 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 607)” and substituting “sections 7105(a), (c) through (e), and (g), 7106(a), and 7107(a) of title 41, United States Code”; and

(ii) by striking “the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 601 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 71 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(iii) by striking “that Act” and substituting “that chapter”; and

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) by striking “section 10(a)(1) of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 609(a)(1))” and substituting “section 7104(b)(1) of title 41, United States Code”; and

(ii) by striking “section 8(d) of such Act (41 U.S.C. 607(d))” and substituting “section 7105(e) of title 41, United States Code”.

(27) Section 704(a)(5) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4024(a)(5)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5) and section 302 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 252)” and substituting “sections 3101(a) and (c), 3104, 3106, 3301(b)(2), and 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(28) Section 202(c)(1) of the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (22 U.S.C. 5422(c)(1)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 and following)” and substituting “chapters 1 through 11 of title 40, United States Code”.

#### SEC. 18. TITLE 23, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 140 of title 23, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (b), by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”; and

(B) in subsection (c), by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(2) Section 502(c)(5) of title 23, United States Code, is amended by striking “Section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “Section 6101”.

#### SEC. 19. TITLE 24, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 11 of the Saint Elizabeths Hospital and District of Columbia Mental Health Services Act (24 U.S.C. 225h) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “the Buy American Act of 1933, as amended” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in subsection (b)(1), by striking “the Buy American Act” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(C) in subsection (b)(2), by striking “the Buy American Act” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(D) in subsection (c), by striking “the Buy American Act” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(E) by striking subsection (d) and redesignating subsections (e) and (f) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively.

(2) Section 2(a) of Public Law 86–571 (24 U.S.C. 322(a)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(3) Section 4(a) of Public Law 86–571 (24 U.S.C. 324(a)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

#### SEC. 20. TITLE 25, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) The Act of April 12, 1924 (ch. 93, 25 U.S.C. 190) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(2) The fourth paragraph on p. 973 (39 Stat.) in the first section of the Act of March 2, 1917

(ch. 146, 25 U.S.C. 293) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(3) Section 310 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1638b) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “the Buy American Act” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in subsection (b), by striking “the Buy American Act” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(C) by striking subsection (d).

(4) Section 105(a)(3) of the Indian Self-Determination Act (25 U.S.C. 5324(a)(3)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking “of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 401 et seq.)” and substituting “referred to in section 172(b) of title 41, United States Code”; and

(ii) by striking “such Act” and substituting “such provisions”; and

(B) in subparagraph (C)(ii)(I), by striking “Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.)” and substituting “provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c) of title 41, United States Code”; and

(C) in subparagraph (C)(ii)(II), by striking “Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes” and substituting “Section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(D) in subparagraph (C)(ii)(VIII), by striking “Sections 1 through 12 of the Act of June 30, 1936 (49 Stat. 2036 et seq. chapter 881)” and substituting “Chapter 65 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(E) in subparagraph (C)(ii)(IX), by striking “The Service Control Act of 1965 (41 U.S.C. 351 et seq.)” and substituting “Chapter 67 of title 41, United States Code”.

(5) Section 107(a)(1) of the Indian Self-Determination Act (25 U.S.C. 5328(a)(1)) is amended by striking “the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 601 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 71 of title 41, United States Code”.

(6) Section 110(d) of the Indian Self-Determination Act (25 U.S.C. 5331(d)) is amended—

(A) by striking “The Contract Disputes Act (Public Law 95–563, Act of November 1, 1978; 92 Stat. 2383, as amended)” and substituting “Chapter 71 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) by striking “Interior Board of Contract Appeals established pursuant to section 8 of such Act (41 U.S.C. 607)” and substituting “Civilian Board of Contract Appeals established pursuant to section 7105(b) of title 41, United States Code”.

(7) Section 403(e)(1) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5363(e)(1)) is amended by striking “of the Office of Federal Procurement and Policy Act” and substituting “referred to in section 172(b) of title 41, United States Code”.

(8) Section 509(h) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5389(h)) is amended by striking “of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act” and substituting “referred to in section 172(b) of title 41, United States Code”.

(9) Section 510 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5390) is amended by striking “of the Office of Federal Procurement and Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 401 et seq.)” and substituting “referred to in section 172(b) of title 41, United States Code”.

#### SEC. 21. TITLE 26, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 301(b)(3) of the James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Act of 2010 (Public

Law 111-347, 26 U.S.C. 5000C note) is amended by striking “section 4 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403)” and substituting “section 133 of title 41, United States Code”.

#### SEC. 22. TITLE 28, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) The last sentence of section 524(c)(1) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking “division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I of title 41, section 6101(b) to (d) of title 41” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(c) of title 41, section 6101 of title 41”.

(2) Section 115(a)(2) of the Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law 105-277, div. A, §101(b) [title I], 28 U.S.C. 524 note) is amended by striking “title II or IX of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act” and substituting “chapter 5 or 11 of title 40, United States Code, the provisions referred to in section 172(b) of title 41, United States Code”.

(3) Section 102(b)(1)(A) of the Department of Justice and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1993 (Public Law 102-395, title I, 28 U.S.C. 533 note) is amended—

(A) by striking “section 3732(a) of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 11(a)), section 305 of the Act of June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 396; 41 U.S.C. 255), the third undesignated paragraph under the heading of ‘Miscellaneous’ of the Act of March 3, 1877 (19 Stat. 370; 40 U.S.C. 34)” and substituting “chapter 45 and section 6301(a) and (b)(1) through (3) of title 41 of the United States Code, section 8141 of title 40 of the United States Code”; and

(B) by striking “section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 22), and subsections (a) and (c) of section 304 of the Federal Property and Administrative Service Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 395; 41 U.S.C. 254(a) and (c))” and substituting “and sections 3901 and 6306(a) of title 41 of the United States Code”.

(4) Section 310(a)(2) of the Bankruptcy Judges, United States Trustees, and Family Farmer Bankruptcy Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-554, 28 U.S.C. 581 note) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, and title 31 of the United States Code” and substituting “title 31 of the United States Code and the provisions referred to in sections 171(b) and (c) and 172(b) of title 41 of the United States Code”.

(5) Section 604 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(10)(C), by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”; and

(B) in subsection (g)(4)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “section 2531 of title 41, United States Code” and substituting “section 3902 of title 41”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “section 254c of title 41, United States Code” and substituting “section 3903 of title 41”; and

(iii) in subparagraph (C), by striking “section 255 of title 41, United States Code” and substituting “chapter 45 of title 41”.

(6) Section 624(3) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(7) Section 753(g) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(8) Section 1491(a)(2) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6 of that Act” and substituting “section 7103 (except subsection (c)(2)) of title 41”.

(9) Effective January 4, 2011—

(A) chapter 91 of title 28 is amended by inserting after section 1509 the following:

#### “§ 1510. Third party proceedings

“(a) The United States Court of Federal Claims, on motion of either of the parties, or

on its own motion, may summon any and all persons with legal capacity to be sued to appear as a party or parties in any suit or proceeding of any nature whatsoever pending in said court to assert and defend their interests, if any, in such suits or proceedings, within such period of time prior to judgment as the United States Court of Federal Claims shall prescribe. If the name and address of any such person is known or can be ascertained by reasonable diligence, and if he resides within the jurisdiction of the United States, he shall be summoned to appear by personal service; but if any such person resides outside of the jurisdiction of the United States, or is unknown, or if for any other good and sufficient reason appearing to the court personal service cannot be had, he may be summoned by publication, under such rules as the court may adopt, together with a copy of the summons mailed by registered mail to such person’s last known address. The United States Court of Federal Claims may, upon motion of the Attorney General, in any suit or proceeding where there may be any number of persons having possible interests therein, notify such persons to appear to assert and defend such interests. Upon failure so to appear, any and all claims or interests in claims of any such person against the United States, in respect of the subject matter of such suit or proceeding, shall forever be barred and the court shall have jurisdiction to enter judgment pro confesso upon any claim or contingent claim asserted on behalf of the United States against any person who, having been duly served with summons, fails to respond thereto, to the same extent and with like effect as if such person had appeared and had admitted the truth of all allegations made on behalf of the United States. Upon appearance by any person pursuant to any such summons or notice, the case as to such person shall, for all purposes, be treated as if an independent proceeding has been instituted by such person pursuant to sections 1491, 1496, 1501, 1503, and 2501 of this title, and as if such independent proceeding had then been consolidated, for purposes of trial and determination, with the case in respect of which the summons or notice was issued, except that the United States shall not be heard upon any counterclaims, claims for damages or other demands whatsoever against such person, other than claims and contingent claims for the recovery of money hereafter paid by the United States in respect of the transaction or matter which constitutes the subject matter of such case, unless and until such person shall assert therein a claim, or an interest in a claim, against the United States, and the United States Court of Federal Claims shall have jurisdiction to adjudicate, as between any and all adverse claimants, their respective several interests in any matter in suit and to award several judgments in accordance therewith.

“(b) The jurisdiction of the United States Court of Federal Claims shall not be affected by this section except to the extent necessary to give effect to this section, and no person shall recover judgment on any claim, or on any interest in any claim, in said court which such person would not have had a right to assert in said court if this section had not been enacted.”; and

(B) the analysis of chapter 91 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1509 the following:

“1510. Third party proceedings.”.

#### SEC. 23. TITLE 29, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 6(e) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(e)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “the Service Contract Act of 1965 (41 U.S.C. 351-357)”

and substituting “chapter 67 of title 41, United States Code,”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “the Service Contract Act of 1965” and substituting “chapter 67 of title 41, United States Code”.

(2) Section 13(d) of the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947 (29 U.S.C. 262(d)) is amended—

(A) by striking “The term ‘Wash-Healey Act’ means the Act entitled ‘An Act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, and for other purposes’, approved June 30, 1936 (49 Stat. 2036), as amended” and substituting “The term ‘Walsh-Healey Act’ means chapter 65 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) by striking “the Act entitled ‘An Act to amend the Act approved March 3, 1931, relating to the rate of wages for laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors on public buildings’, approved August 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 1011), as amended” and substituting “sections 3141 through 3144, 3146, and 3147 of title 40, United States Code”.

(3) Section 4(b)(2) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653(b)(2)) is amended—

(A) by striking “the Act of June 30, 1936, commonly known as the Walsh-Healey Act (41 U.S.C. 35 et seq.), the Service Contract Act of 1965 (41 U.S.C. 351 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 65 of title 41, United States Code, chapter 67 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) by inserting “chapters or” after “such other”.

(4) Section 22(e)(7) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 671(e)(7)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(5) Section 147(a)(2)(A) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2887(a)(2)(A)) is amended by striking “subsections (c) and (d) of section 303 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253)” and substituting “section 3304(a) through (c) of title 41, United States Code”.

#### SEC. 24. TITLE 30, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 2 of the Act of February 25, 1919 (ch. 23, 30 U.S.C. 4) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(2) Section 6(b) of the Act of August 31, 1954 (ch. 1156, 30 U.S.C. 556(b)) is amended by striking “section 3709, Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C., sec. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(3) Section 206 of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 846) is amended by striking “the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, as amended” and substituting “chapter 65 of title 41, United States Code”.

(4) Section 101(c)(2) of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1711(c)(2)) is amended by striking “Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 252)” and substituting “provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c) of title 41, United States Code”.

#### SEC. 25. TITLE 31, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 743(i) of the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111-117, division C, 31 U.S.C. 501 note) is amended by striking “section 4 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403)” and substituting “section 133 of title 41, United States Code”.

(2) Section 326 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-84, 31 U.S.C. 501 note) is amended by striking “section 303B(f) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949

(41 U.S.C. 253b(f))" and substituting "section 3705 of title 41, United States Code".

(3) Section 321(a) of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417, 31 U.S.C. 501 note) is amended by striking "section 16A of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 414b)" and substituting "subchapter II of chapter 13 of title 41, United States Code,".

(4) Section 739(a)(2)(C) of the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-161, division D, 31 U.S.C. 501 note) is amended—

(A) in clause (i), by striking "section 2 of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (41 U.S.C. 47)" and substituting "section 8503 of title 41, United States Code"; and

(B) in clause (ii), by striking "that Act" and substituting "chapter 85 of title 41, United States Code".

(5) Section 647(f) of the Transportation, Treasury, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2004 (Public Law 108-199, division F, 31 U.S.C. 501 note) is amended by striking "section 4 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403)" and substituting "section 133 of title 41, United States Code".

(6) Section 1501(d) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-161, div. H, 31 U.S.C. 702 note) is amended—

(A) by striking "The Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-563, 41 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), as amended" and substituting "Chapter 71 of title 41, United States Code";

(B) by striking "section 4, subsections 8(a), (b), and (c), and subsection 10(a)" and substituting "sections 7102(d), 7104(b), and 7105(a), (c), (d), and (e)(1)(C) of title 41, United States Code,";

(C) by striking "subsection 6(c)" and substituting "subsections (b) and (f) of section 7103 of title 41, United States Code,"; and

(D) by striking "the Contract Disputes Act of 1978" and substituting "chapter 71 of title 41, United States Code".

(7) Section 781(c)(1) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking "section 6101(b) to (d)" and substituting "section 6101".

(8) Section 1(17) of Public Law 107-74 (31 U.S.C. 1113 note) is amended by striking "Section 303(c)(7) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(c)(7))" and substituting "Section 3304(a)(7) of title 41, United States Code".

(9) Section 1031(13) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106-65, 31 U.S.C. 1113 note) is amended by striking "Section 3732 of the Revised Statutes, popularly known as the 'Food and Forage Act' (41 U.S.C. 11)" and substituting "Section 6301(a) and (b) of title 41, United States Code".

(10) Section 865(d)(1) of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417, 31 U.S.C. 1535 note) is amended by striking "section 4(1) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(1))" and substituting "section 133 of title 41, United States Code".

(11) Section 3718(b)(1)(A) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking "division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I" and substituting "the provisions referred to in section 171(c)".

(12) Section 11 of the Prompt Payment Act Amendments of 1988 (Public Law 100-496, 31 U.S.C. 3903 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(1)(C), by striking "section 303(g)(2) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(g)(2))" and substituting "section 3305(b) of title 41, United States Code"; and

(B) in subsection (c), by striking "section 22 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 418b)" and substituting "section 1707 of title 41, United States Code,".

(13) Section 5114(a)(3) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking "title III of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a et seq.; commonly referred to as the Buy American Act)" and substituting "chapter 83 of title 41".

(14) Section 2(b)(1) of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-282, 31 U.S.C. 6101 note) is amended by striking "Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403 et seq.)" and substituting "provisions referred to in section 172(b) of title 41, United States Code".

(15) Section 2455(c)(1) of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-355, 31 U.S.C. 6101 note) is amended by striking "section 35(c) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 431(c))" and substituting "section 104 of title 41, United States Code".

(16) Section 9705(b)(3) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking "division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I" and substituting "the provisions referred to in section 171(c)"; and

(B) by striking "section 6101(b) to (d)" and substituting "section 6101".

#### SEC. 26. TITLE 33, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 108(a) of the River and Harbor Act of 1960 (33 U.S.C. 578(a)) is amended by striking "the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended" and substituting "chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code".

(2) Section 14 of the Act of May 15, 1928 (ch. 569, 33 U.S.C. 702m) (known as the Flood Control Act of 1928) is amended by striking "section 3741 of the Revised Statutes being section 22 of title 41 of the United States Code" and substituting "section 6306(a) of title 41, United States Code,".

(3) Section 606(a)(1) of the NOAA Fleet Modernization Act (33 U.S.C. 891d(a)(1)) is amended by striking "United States Code and section 3732 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 11)" and substituting "United States Code, and section 6301(a) and (b) of title 41, United States Code".

(4) Section 41(b)(5) of the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (33 U.S.C. 941(b)(5)) is amended by striking "section 5 of the Act of June 30, 1936 (ch. 881, 49 Stat. 2036), as amended" and substituting "section 6507(b) through (f) of title 41, United States Code".

(5) Section 204(c)(4)(D) of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1123(c)(4)(D)) is amended by striking "section 5 of title 41" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41".

(6) Section 104 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1254) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(4), by striking "sections 3648 and 3709 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 529; 41 U.S.C. 5)" and substituting "section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code"; and

(B) in subsection (g)(3)(A), by striking "sections 3648 and 3709 of the Revised Statutes" and substituting "section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(7) Section 508(f)(2) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1368(f)(2)) is amended by striking "section 4(12) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(12))" and substituting "section 103 of title 41, United States Code".

#### SEC. 27. TITLE 35, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 10102 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-508, 35 U.S.C. 1 note) is amended by striking "Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 and the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act" and substituting "provisions referred to in sections 171(b) and (c) and 172(b) of title 41, United States Code".

(2) Section 2(b)(4)(A) of title 35, United States Code, is amended by striking "division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I" and substituting "the provisions referred to in section 171(c)".

#### SEC. 28. TITLE 38, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 1966(a) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking "section 6101(b) to (d)" and substituting "section 6101".

(2) Section 2412(c)(1) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41".

(3) Section 3720(b) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking "division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I" and substituting "the provisions referred to in section 171(c)".

(4) Section 7317(f) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking "section 6101(b) to (d)" and substituting "section 6101".

(5) Section 7802(f) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking "section 6101(b) to (d)" and substituting "section 6101".

(6) Section 8122(a)(1) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking "section 6101(b) to (d)" and substituting "section 6101".

(7) Section 8201(e) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking "section 6101(b) to (d)" and substituting "section 6101".

#### SEC. 29. TITLE 40, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Effective January 4, 2011, section 5(l)(23) of Public Law 111-350 (124 Stat. 3852) is amended by striking "Statutes" and substituting "Statutes".

(2) The item relating to section 111 in the analysis for chapter 1 of subtitle I of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking "division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I" and substituting "the provisions referred to in section 171(c)".

(3) The matter before paragraph (1) in section 102 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking "and in division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I of title 41".

(4) Section 111 of title 40, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the heading, by striking "division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I" and substituting "the provisions referred to in section 171(c)"; and

(B) in the matter before paragraph (1), by striking "division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I" and substituting "the provisions referred to in section 171(c)".

(5) Section 113(b) of title 40, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the heading, by striking "DIVISION B (EXCEPT SECTIONS 1704 AND 2303) OF SUBTITLE I" and substituting "THE PROVISIONS REFERRED TO IN SECTION 172(b)"; and

(B) by striking "division B (Except Sections 1704 and 2303) of subtitle I" and substituting "the provisions referred to in section 172(b)".

(6) Section 311 of title 40, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking "division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I" and substituting "the provisions referred to in section 171(c)"; and

(B) in subsection (b), by striking “division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(c)”.

(7) Section 501(b)(2)(B) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking “division B (except sections 1704 and 2303 of subtitle I” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 172(b)”.

(8) Section 503(b) of title 40, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “division B (except sections 1704 and 2303) of subtitle I” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 172(b)”;

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in the heading, by striking “SECTION 6101(b) TO (d)” and substituting “SECTION 6101”; and

(ii) by striking “Section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “Section 6101”.

(9) Section 506(a)(1)(D) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking “division B (except sections 1704 and 2303) of subtitle I” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 172(b)”.

(10) Section 545(f) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking “Section 6101(b)–(d)” and substituting “Section 6101”.

(11) Section 1427(b) of the Services Acquisition Reform Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–136, div. A, title XIV, 40 U.S.C. 1103 note) is amended by striking “sections 303H and 303I of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253h and 253i)” and substituting “sections 4103 and 4105 of title 41, United States Code.”

(12) Section 1305 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking “this subtitle and division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I of title 41” and substituting “chapter 5 of this title”.

(13) Section 1308 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking “division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(c)”.

(14) Section 3148 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(15) Section 3304(d)(2) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking “division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(c)”.

(16) Section 3305(a) of title 40, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “subtitle I of this title and division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I of title 41” and substituting “chapter 5 of this title”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “subtitle I of this title and division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I of title 41” and substituting “chapter 5 of this title”.

(17) Section 3308(a) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(18) Section 3313(g) of title 40, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the heading, by striking “BUY AMERICAN ACT” and substituting “CHAPTER 83 OF TITLE 41”; and

(B) by striking “the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10c et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41”.

(19) Section 6111(b)(2)(D) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(20) Section 8711(d) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(21) Section 813 of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (Public Law 106–398, §1 [div. A], title VIII, 40 U.S.C. 11302 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “sections 6 and 25 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 405 and 421)” and substituting “sections 1121 and 1303 of title 41, United States Code.”; and

(B) in subsection (d)(1), by striking “section 4(1) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(1))” and substituting “section 133 of title 41, United States Code”.

#### SEC. 30. TITLE 41, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Effective January 4, 2011—

(A) section 7(b) of Public Law 111–350 (124 Stat. 3855) is amended, in the item relating to title III, §4 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (ch. 212), temporarily renumbered §5 by section 7002(1) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–418, 102 Stat. 1545), by striking “10b–1” and substituting “10c note”; and

(B) section 7(b) of Public Law 111–350 (124 Stat. 3855) is repealed insofar as it relates to sections 1 and 16 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–563, 41 U.S.C. 601 note), and those provisions are revived to read as if section 7(b) of Public Law 111–350 had not been enacted.

(2) Effective January 4, 2011—

(A) subtitle III of title 41, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 7109 the following:

#### “CHAPTER 73—FINALITY OF ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS IN DISPUTES ARISING UNDER CONTRACTS NOT SUBJECT TO CHAPTER 71

“Sec.

“7301. Definitions.

“7302. Finality and conclusiveness of decisions.

“7303. Limitation on pleading.

“7304. Limitation on finality of decisions as to questions of law.

#### “§ 7301. Definitions

“In this chapter:

“(1) COVERED CONTRACT.—The term “covered contract” means a contract entered into by the United States that is not subject to chapter 71 of this title.

“(2) DECISIONMAKER.—The term “decisionmaker” means the head of a Federal agency, a representative of the head of the agency, or a board that makes a decision in a dispute arising under a covered contract,

#### “§ 7302. Finality and conclusiveness of decisions

“In a dispute arising under a covered contract, a decision by a decisionmaker is final and conclusive unless it is fraudulent, capricious, arbitrary, or so grossly erroneous as to necessarily imply bad faith or is not supported by substantial evidence.

#### “§ 7303. Limitation on pleading

“A provision of a covered contract relating to the finality or conclusiveness of decisions by a decisionmaker may not be pleaded in a civil action as limiting judicial review to a case in which fraud by the decisionmaker is alleged.

#### “§ 7304. Limitation on finality of decisions as to questions of law

“A covered contract may not contain a provision making the decision of a decisionmaker final as to questions of law.”; and

(B) the analysis for subtitle III of title 41, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to chapter 71 the following:

#### “73. Finality of Administrative Decisions in Disputes Arising Under Contracts Not Subject to Chapter 71 ... 7301”.

(3) The analysis for chapter 1 of title 41, United States Code, is amended by inserting

after the item relating to section 153 the following:

“154. Additional definitions.

#### “SUBCHAPTER IV—REFERENCES TO PROVISIONS FORMERLY CONTAINED IN OTHER LAWS

“171. References to provisions formerly contained in the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949.

“172. References to provisions formerly contained in the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act.”.

(4) Chapter 1 of title 41, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 153 the following:

#### “§ 154. Additional definitions

“In the provisions referred to in section 171(c) of this title, the terms ‘executive agency’, ‘Federal agency’, and ‘property’ have the meanings given those terms in section 102 of title 40.

#### “SUBCHAPTER IV—REFERENCES TO PROVISIONS FORMERLY CONTAINED IN OTHER LAWS

#### “§ 171. References to provisions formerly contained in Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949

“(a) TRANSLATION OF OBSOLETE REFERENCES.—This section provides a convenient form for references to provisions formerly contained in the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949.

“(b) PROVISIONS FORMERLY CONTAINED IN FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT OF 1949 (OTHER THAN TITLE III).—Provisions formerly contained in the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (other than title III) are restated in chapters 1 through 11 of title 40.

“(c) PROVISIONS FORMERLY CONTAINED IN TITLE III OF FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT OF 1949.—Provisions formerly contained in title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 are restated in the following provisions of this title:

“(1) Sections 102, 103, 105 through 116, and 151 through 153.

“(2) Chapter 31.

“(3) Sections 3301, 3303 through 3305, 3306(a) through (e), 3307(a) through (d), and 3308 through 3311.

“(4) Sections 3501(a) and 3502 through 3508.

“(5) Chapter 37.

“(6) Sections 3901 through 3903 and 3905.

“(7) Sections 4101, 4103, 4105, and 4106.

“(8) Chapter 43.

“(9) Chapter 45.

“(10) Sections 4701 through 4706 and 4709.

#### “§ 172. References to provisions formerly contained in the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act

“(a) TRANSLATION OF OBSOLETE REFERENCES.—This section provides a convenient form for references to provisions formerly contained in the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act.

“(b) PROVISIONS FORMERLY CONTAINED IN OFFICE OF FEDERAL PROCUREMENT POLICY ACT.—Provisions formerly contained in the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act are restated in the following provisions of this title:

“(1) Sections 102 through 105, 107 through 116, and 131 through 134.

“(2) Sections 1101, 1102, 1121(a) through (c)(1) and (c)(3) through (f), 1122, 1124 through 1127, 1130, and 1131.

“(3) Chapter 13.

“(4) Chapter 15.

“(5) Sections 1701, 1702, 1703(a) through (h), (i)(2) through (8), and (k), 1705, and 1707 through 1712.

“(6) Sections 1901 through 1903, 1905 through 1907, and 1908(b)(1) and (2), (c)(1) and (2), and (d) through (f).

“(7) Chapter 21.

“(8) Sections 2301, 2302, 2305 through 2310, and 2312.”.

(5) Section 502 of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1993 (Public Law 102-394, 41 U.S.C. 1101 note) is amended—

(A) by striking “as referred to in the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 401 et seq.)” and substituting “as defined in section 133 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) by striking “such Act” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 172(b) of title 41, United States Code.”.

(6) Section 414(a) of the Small Business Reauthorization Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-135, 41 U.S.C. 1122 note) is amended by striking “section 6(d)(4)(A) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 405(d)(4)(A))” and substituting “section 1122(a)(4)(A) of title 41, United States Code.”.

(7) Section 10004 of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-355, 41 U.S.C. 1122 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “section 6(d)(4)(A) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 405(d)(4)(A))” and substituting “section 1122(a)(4)(A) of title 41, United States Code.”; and

(B) in subsection (b), by striking “section 4(11) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(11))” and substituting “section 134 of title 41, United States Code”.

(8) Section 808(g) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105-85, 41 U.S.C. 1127 note) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “section 306(l) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 256(1))” and substituting “section 4301(2) of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “section 306(m) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “section 4301 of title 41, United States Code”.

(9) Section 1302(b)(1)(C) of title 41, United States Code, is amended by striking “the Administrator of National Aeronautics and Space” and substituting “the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration”.

(10) Section 1303(a)(1) of title 41, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking “the Administrator of National Aeronautics and Space” and substituting “the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration”; and

(B) by striking “the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (42 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 201 of title 51”.

(11) Section 802 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106-65, 41 U.S.C. 1502 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (c)(1), by striking “section 26(f) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 422(f))” and substituting “section 1502(a) and (b) of title 41, United States Code.”;

(B) in subsection (c)(2)(A)(ii), by striking “section 26 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act” and substituting “chapter 15 of title 41, United States Code.”;

(C) by repealing subsection (g);

(D) in subsection (h), by striking “section 26(f) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 422(f))” and substituting “section 1502(a) and (b) of title 41, United States Code.”; and

(E) in subsection (i)(2), by striking “section 26(f) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 422(f))” and substituting “section 1502(a) and (b) of title 41, United States Code”.

(12) Section 1703(i) of title 41, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (5), by adding at the end “Amounts transferred under this paragraph shall be in addition to other amounts authorized for the Defense Acquisition University.”; and

(B) in paragraph (6), by striking “Procurement” and substituting “Procurement”.

(13) Section 5051(c)(2)(A) of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-355, 41 U.S.C. 1703 note) is amended by striking “section 313(b) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as added by subsection (a)” and substituting “section 3103(b) of title 41, United States Code”.

(14) Section 6002(b) of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-355, 41 U.S.C. 1709 note) is amended by striking “section 25(a) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 421(a))” and substituting “section 1302(a) of title 41, United States Code.”.

(15) Section 1332 of the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-240, 41 U.S.C. 1902 note) is amended by striking “section 32 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 428)” and substituting “section 1902 of title 41, United States Code”.

(16) Section 2313(e)(1) of title 41, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(1) AVAILABILITY—

“(A) TO GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.—The Administrator of General Services shall ensure that the information in the database is available to appropriate acquisition officials of Federal agencies, other government officials as the Administrator of General Services determines appropriate, and, on request, the Chairman and Ranking Member of the committees of Congress having jurisdiction.

“(B) TO THE PUBLIC.—The Administrator of General Services shall post the information in the database, excluding past performance reviews, on a publicly available website.”.

(17) The analysis for chapter 31 of title 41, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 3103 and substituting the following:

“3103. Goals for major acquisition programs.”.

(18) Section 3103 of title 41, United States Code, is amended in the heading by striking “Acquisition programs” and substituting “Goals for major acquisition programs”.

(19) Section 317(b)(3)(B) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (ch. 288, 41 U.S.C. note prec. 3901) is amended by striking “this chapter applies” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(c) of title 41, United States Code, apply”.

(20) Section 2192(b)(2) of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-355, 41 U.S.C. 4304 note) is amended by striking “section 306(l) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (as added by section 2151)” and substituting “section 4301(2) of title 41, United States Code”.

(21) Section 6503(b) of title 41, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(b) LIQUIDATED DAMAGES.—In addition to damages for any other breach of the contract, the party responsible for a breach or violation described in subsection (a) is liable to the Federal Government for the following liquidated damages:

“(1) An amount equal to the sum of \$10 per day for each individual under 16 years of age knowingly employed in the performance of the contract.

“(2) An amount equal to the sum of \$10 per day for each incarcerated individual knowingly employed in the performance of the contract.

“(3) An amount equal to the sum of wage underpayments due employees engaged in the performance of the contract, including any underpayments arising from deductions, rebates, or refunds.”.

(22) Section 6504 of title 41, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) by striking “each agency” and substituting “all agencies”; and

(ii) by inserting “or firms” after “persons”; and

(B) in subsection (b), by striking “described in section 6502 of this title”.

(23) Section 6506(b) of title 41, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by inserting “rules and” before “regulations”; and

(B) by inserting “may be” before “necessary”.

(24) Section 6507 of title 41, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (b), by striking “included in a contract” and substituting “included in a proposal or contract”; and

(B) in subsection (d), by striking “an impartial” and substituting “a”.

(25) Section 6508 of title 41, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “an agency” and substituting “the contracting agency”; and

(B) in subsection (b), by striking “an agency” and substituting “the contracting agency”; and

(C) in subsection (c), by inserting “rules and” before “regulations”.

(26) Section 6701(3)(A) of title 41, United States Code, is amended by inserting “or the District of Columbia” after “Federal Government”.

(27) Section 6702(a) of title 41, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting “and” after “Columbia.”;

(B) by striking paragraph (2); and

(C) by renumbering paragraph (3) as paragraph (2).

(28) Section 6703 of title 41, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) The matter before paragraph (1) is amended to read as follows:

“A contract, and bid specification for a contract, that involves an amount exceeding \$2,500 and that is subject to this chapter under section 6702 of this title shall contain the following terms:”.

(B) Paragraph (1) is amended by striking “each class of service employee” and substituting “the various classes of service employees”.

(C) Paragraph (2) is amended—

(i) by striking “each class of service employee” and substituting “the various classes of service employees”; and

(ii) by inserting “rules and” before “regulations”.

(D) Paragraph (5) is amended by striking “each class of service employee” and substituting “the various classes of service employees”.

(29) Section 6705 of title 41, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(1), by striking “The total amount” and substituting “An amount”;

(B) in subsection (b)(2)—

(i) by striking “a service employee” and substituting “all service employees”; and

(ii) by striking “underpaid employee” and substituting “underpaid employees”; and

(C) in subsection (d)—

(i) by inserting “rules and” before “regulations”; and

(ii) by striking “a Federal agency” and substituting “the Federal agency”.



(30) Section 6706(b) of title 41, United States Code, is amended by striking “a hearing examiner” and substituting “an administrative law judge”.

(31) Section 6707 of title 41, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) by striking “6507” and substituting “6507(b) through (f)”;

(ii) by inserting “rules and” before “regulations”;

(B) in subsection (b), by inserting “rules and” before “regulations”;

(C) in subsection (c)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by striking “the wages and fringe benefits the service employee would have received under the predecessor contract, including accrued wages and fringe benefits and any prospective increases in wages and fringe benefits provided for in a collective-bargaining agreement as a result of arm’s-length negotiations” and substituting “the wages and fringe benefits provided for in a collective-bargaining agreement as a result of arm’s-length negotiations to which the service employees would have been entitled if they were employed under the predecessor contract, including accrued wages and fringe benefits and any prospective increases in wages and fringe benefits provided for in the collective-bargaining agreement”;

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking “under the predecessor contract” and substituting “established under the predecessor contract through collective bargaining”;

(D) in subsection (d), by striking “each class of service employee” and substituting “the various classes of service employees”.

(32) Section 7105 of title 41, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(4)(A), by striking “subsection (e)(1)(B)” and substituting “subparagraphs (B) and (D) of subsection (e)(1)”;

(B) in subsection (e)(1)—

(i) by redesignating subparagraph (D) as subparagraph (E); and

(ii) by adding after subparagraph (C) the following:

“(D) CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY CONTRACTS.—

“(i) DEFINITION.—In this subparagraph, the term “specified board” means the Armed Services Board or the Civilian Board, whichever is specified by a contracting officer of the Central Intelligence Agency to hear an appeal from a decision being made by the contracting officer.

“(ii) APPEAL AND JURISDICTION.—An appeal from a decision of a contracting officer of the Central Intelligence Agency, relating to a contract made by the Central Intelligence Agency, may be filed with the specified board, and the specified board has jurisdiction to decide that appeal.”.

(33) Section 508 of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1989 (Public Law 100-371, 41 U.S.C. 8301 note) is amended—

(A) in the heading, by striking “BUY AMERICAN ACT” and substituting “CHAPTER 83 OF TITLE 41, UNITED STATES CODE”;

(B) in subsection (a), by striking “title III of the Act of March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1520; 41 U.S.C. 10a-10c), commonly known as the Buy American Act” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code”.

(34) Section 856(a) of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109-364, 41 U.S.C. 8501 note) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the heading, by striking “JAVITS-WAGNER-O'DAY ACT” and substituting “CHAPTER 85 OF TITLE 41, UNITED STATES CODE”;

(ii) by striking “section 2 of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (41 U.S.C. 47)” and substituting “section 8503 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the heading, by striking “THE JAVITS-WAGNER-O'DAY ACT” and substituting “CHAPTER 85 OF TITLE 41, UNITED STATES CODE”;

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by striking “The Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (41 U.S.C. 46 et seq.)” and substituting “Chapter 85 of title 41, United States Code”;

(iii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “The Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act” and substituting “Chapter 85 of title 41, United States Code”.

(35) Section 848(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109-163, 41 U.S.C. 8501 note) is amended—

(A) by striking “the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (41 U.S.C. 48)” and substituting “chapter 85 of title 41, United States Code”;

(B) by striking “those Acts” and substituting “the Randolph-Sheppard Act and chapter 85 of title 41, United States Code”;

(C) by striking “each Act” and substituting “the Randolph-Sheppard Act or chapter 85 of title 41, United States Code”.

#### SEC. 31. TITLE 42, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 244(b)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 238m(b)(1)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(2) Section 306(f) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242k(f)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(3) Section 308(f) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242m(f)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(4) Section 319F-1(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-6a(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) in the matter before clause (i), by striking “section 4(11) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(11))” and substituting “section 134 of title 41, United States Code”;

(II) in the matter before clause (i), by striking “section 302A(a) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 252a(a))” and substituting “section 3101(b)(1)(A) of title 41, United States Code”;

(III) in clause (i), by striking “section 303(g)(1)(A) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(g)(1)(A))” and substituting “section 3305(a)(1) of title 41, United States Code”;

(IV) in clause (ii), by striking “section 302A(b) of such Act (41 U.S.C. 252a(b))” and substituting “section 3101(b)(1)(B) of title 41, United States Code”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) in clause (ii), by striking “Subsections (a) and (b) of section 7 of the Anti-Kickback Act of 1986 (41 U.S.C. 57(a) and (b))” and substituting “Section 8703(a) of title 41, United States Code”;

(II) in clause (iii), by striking “Section 304C of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 254d)” and substituting “Section 4706 of title 41, United States Code”;

(III) in clause (v), by striking “Subsection (a) of section 304 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 254(a))” and substituting “Section 3901 of title 41, United States Code”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking “section 303(c)(1) of title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(c)(1))” and substituting “section 3304(a)(1) of title 41, United States Code”;

(II) by striking “such section 303(c)(1)” and substituting “such section 3304(a)(1)”;

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking “such section 303(c)(1)” and substituting “such section 3304(a)(1)”;

(C) in paragraph (3)(A), by striking “subsections (c), (d), and (f) of section 32 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 428)” and substituting “section 1902(a), (d), and (e) of title 41, United States Code”.

(5) Section 319F-2(c)(7)(B) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-6b(c)(7)(B)) is amended—

(A) in clause (ii)(VII), by striking “section 303(c)(1) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(c)(1))” and substituting “section 3304(a)(1) of title 41, United States Code”;

(B) in clause (iii)(I)—

(i) in the matter before item (aa), by striking “section 4(11) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(11))” and substituting “section 134 of title 41, United States Code”;

(ii) in the matter before item (aa), by striking “section 302A(a) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 252a(a))” and substituting “section 3101(b)(1)(A) of title 41, United States Code”;

(iii) in item (aa), by striking “section 303(g)(1)(A) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(g)(1)(A))” and substituting “section 3305(a)(1) of title 41, United States Code”;

(iv) in item (bb), by striking “section 302A(b) of such Act (41 U.S.C. 252a(b))” and substituting “section 3101(b)(1)(B) of title 41, United States Code”;

(C) in clause (iii)(II)—

(i) in item (bb), by striking “Subsections (a) and (b) of section 7 of the Anti-Kickback Act of 1986 (41 U.S.C. 57(a) and (b))” and substituting “Section 8703(a) of title 41, United States Code”;

(ii) in item (cc), by striking “Section 304C of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 254d)” and substituting “Section 4706 of title 41, United States Code”;

(iii) in item (ee), by striking “Subsection (a) of section 304 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 254(a))” and substituting “Section 3901 of title 41, United States Code”;

(D) in clause (iv)—

(i) in subclause (I)—

(I) by striking “section 303(c)(1) of title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(c)(1))” and substituting “section 3304(a)(1) of title 41, United States Code”;

(II) by striking “such section 303(c)(1)” and substituting “such section 3304(a)(1)”;

(ii) in subclause (III), by striking “such section 303(c)(1)” and substituting “such section 3304(a)(1)”;

(E) in clause (vii), by striking “section 303A(a)(1)(B) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253a(a)(1)(B))” and substituting “section 3306(a)(1)(B) of title 41, United States Code”.

(6) Section 319L(c)(5) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-7e(c)(5)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (C), by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting

"section 6101 of title 41, United States Code,"; and

(B) in subparagraph (F), by striking "section 303(c)(3) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(c)(3))" and substituting "section 3304(a)(3) of title 41, United States Code".

(7) Section 413(b)(8) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 285a-2(b)(8)) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(8) Section 421(b)(3) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 285b-3(b)(3)) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(9) Section 464H(b)(9) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 285n(b)(9)) is amended by striking "sections 3648 and 3709 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 529; 41 U.S.C. 5)" and substituting "section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(10) Section 494(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 289c(2)) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(11) Section 496(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 289e(a)) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(12) Section 504 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290aa-3) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking "section 41(1) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act" and substituting "section 134 of title 41, United States Code"; and

(B) in subsection (c), by striking "section 4(11) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act" and substituting "section 134 of title 41, United States Code".

(13) Section 5101(f)(3) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 294q(f)(3)) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(14) Section 945(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 299c-4(d)) is amended by striking "sections 3648 and 3709 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 529 and 41 U.S.C. 5)" and substituting "section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(15) Section 1132(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300c-22(d)) is amended by striking "section 3648 and 3709 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 529; 41 U.S.C. 5)" and substituting "section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(16) Section 1701(c) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300u(c)) is amended by striking "sections 3648 and 3709 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 529; 41 U.S.C. 5)" and substituting "section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(17) Section 2354(a)(6) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300cc-41(a)(6)) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(18) Section 1805(d)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395b-6(d)(3)) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(19) Section 1860D-11(g)(1)(B)(iii) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395w-11(g)(1)(B)(iii)) is amended by striking "section 4(5) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(5))" and substituting "section 132 of title 41, United States Code".

(20) Section 1866B(b)(4)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395cc-2(b)(4)(B)) is amended by striking "section 5" and substituting "section 6101".

(21) Section 1874A(b)(1)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395kk-1(b)(1)(B)) is amended by striking "section 5" and substituting "section 6101".

(22) Section 1890(a)(4) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395aaa(a)(4)) is amended by striking "section 4(5) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(5))" and substituting "section 132 of title 41, United States Code".

(23) Section 1900(d)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396(d)(3)) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(24) Section 1902(a)(4)(D) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)(4)(D)) is amended—

(A) by striking "section 27 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 423)" and substituting "chapter 21 of title 41, United States Code"; and

(B) by striking "subsection (a)(2) of such section of that Act" and substituting "section 2102(a)(3) of such title".

(25) Section 1932(d)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396u-2(d)(3)) is amended by striking "section 27 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 423)" and substituting "chapter 21 of title 41, United States Code".

(26) Section 510(a) of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1480(a)) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(27) Section 302(b) of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951 (42 U.S.C. 1592a(b)) is amended by striking "the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended" and substituting "chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code".

(28) Section 305(a) of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951 (42 U.S.C. 1592d(a)) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 412), as amended, the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended" and substituting "the provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c) of title 41, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(29) Section 309(a) of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951 (42 U.S.C. 1592h(a)) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(30) Section 4(a) of the Federal Food Donation Act of 2008 (42 U.S.C. 1792(a)) is amended by striking "section 25 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 421)" and substituting "section 1303 of title 41, United States Code".

(31) Section 11(c) of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1870(c)) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(32) Section 31 c. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2051(c)) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(33) Section 41 b. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2061(b)) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(34) Section 43 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2063) is amended by striking

"section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(35) Section 55 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2075) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(36) Section 66 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2096) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(37) Section 161 j. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2201(j)) is amended by striking "the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, except section 207 of that Act" and substituting "chapter 5 (except section 559) of title 40, United States Code".

(38) Section 170 g. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2210(g)) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5), as amended" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(39) Section 6(e) of the EURATOM Cooperation Act of 1958 (42 U.S.C. 2295(e)) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(40) Section 116 of the Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955 (42 U.S.C. 2310) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(41) Section 120 of the Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955 (42 U.S.C. 2349) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(42) Section 62 d. of the Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955 (42 U.S.C. 2362(d)) is amended—

(A) by striking "provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes" and substituting "provisions of section 6101 of title 41, United States Code"; and

(B) by striking "comply with section 3709 of the Revised Statutes" and substituting "comply with section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(43) Section 601(c) of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3211(c)) is amended by striking "Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)" and substituting "Section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(44) Section 7(i)(1) of the Department of Housing and Urban Development Act (42 U.S.C. 3535(i)(1)) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(45) Section 1345(b) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4081(b)) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(46) Section 1346(c) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4082(c)) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statute (41 U.S.C. 5)" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(47) Section 1360(b) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4101(b)) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(48) The proviso under the heading "SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY" under the heading "ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY" in title III of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2003 (Public Law 108-7, div. K, 42 U.S.C.

4361c note) is amended by striking “41 U.S.C. 5” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(49) Section 203(e) of the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 4372(e)) is amended by striking “sections 3648 and 3709 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 529; 41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(50) Section 218 of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 4638) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(51) Section 611(k) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5196(k)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(52) Section 306(a) of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 5206(a)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking “BUY AMERICAN ACT” and substituting “CHAPTER 83 OF TITLE 41, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(B) by striking “the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code”.

(53) Section 604(a)(2)(B) of the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5403(a)(2)(B)) is amended by striking “section 4 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act” and substituting “section 132 of title 41, United States Code”.

(54) Section 111(b) of Public Law 95–39 (42 U.S.C. 5903 note) is amended—

(A) by striking “\$10,000” and substituting “\$25,000”; and

(B) by striking “, which are excepted from the requirements of advertising by section 252(c)(3) of title 41, United States Code.”.

(55) Section 207(c)(3) of the Presidential Science and Technology Advisory Organization Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6616(c)(3)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(56) Section 433(c) of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–140, 42 U.S.C. 6834 note) is amended by striking “section 25 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 421)” and substituting “section 1302 of title 41, United States Code”.

(57) The first proviso in the paragraph under the heading “ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION” under the heading “DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY” in title II of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996 (Public Law 104–134, title I, section 101(c), 42 U.S.C. 7135 note) is amended by striking “section 4(d) of the Service Contract Act of 1965 (41 U.S.C. 353(d))” and substituting “section 6707(d) of title 41, United States Code”.

(58) Section 104(i) of the Alaska Power Administration Asset Sale and Termination Act (Public Law 104–58, 42 U.S.C. 7152 note) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 484)” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(59) Section 103(b)(4) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7403(b)(4)) is amended by striking “sections 3648 and 3709 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 529; 41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(60) Section 104(a)(2)(D) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7404(a)(2)(D)) is amended by

striking “sections 3648 and 3709 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 529; 41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code, and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(61) Section 112(r)(6)(N) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(r)(6)(N)) is amended by striking “section 5” and substituting “section 6101”.

(62) Section 801 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8287) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(2)(D)(iii), by striking “section 25 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 421)” and substituting “section 1303 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in subsection (b)(1)(A), by striking “section 25(a) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act” and substituting “section 1302(a) of title 41, United States Code”; and

(C) in subsection (c)(2), by striking “section 303(j)(d) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(j)(d))” and substituting “section 4106(d) of title 41, United States Code”.

(63) Section 119(c)(3) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9619(c)(3)) is amended by striking “section 3732 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 11)” and substituting “section 6301(a) and (b) of title 41 of the United States Code”.

(64) Section 2(a) of Public Law 95–84 (42 U.S.C. 10301 note) is amended by striking “41 U.S.C. 504 et seq. (the Federal Grant and Co-operative Agreement Act of 1977; Public Law 95–224)” and substituting “chapter 63 of title 31, United States Code”.

(65) Section 104(h)(1)(C) of the Water Resources Research Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10303(h)(1)(C)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(66) Section 104(c)(3) of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12114(c)(3)) is amended by striking “the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (41 U.S.C. 701 et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 81 of title 41, United States Code”.

(67) Section 501 of the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993 (Public Law 103–82, 42 U.S.C. 12501 note) is amended—

(A) in the heading, by striking “BUY AMERICAN ACT” and substituting “CHAPTER 83 OF TITLE 41, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(B) by striking “sections 2 through 4 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a–10c, popularly known as the ‘Buy American Act’)” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code”.

(68) Section 184 of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12644) is amended by striking “sections 5153 through 5158 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (41 U.S.C. 702–707)” and substituting “sections 8101 and 8103 through 8106 of title 41, United States Code”.

(69) Section 196(b) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12651g(b)) is amended by striking “Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “provisions of section 171(b) and (c) of title 41, United States Code”.

(70) Section 206(e)(7) of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (Public Law 106–74, 42 U.S.C. 12701 note) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(71) Section 525(e)(7) of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Approp-

riations Act, 2000 (Public Law 106–74, 42 U.S.C. 12701 note) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(72) Section 3021(a) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13556(a)) is amended by striking “Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.)” and substituting “provisions of section 171(b) and (c) title 41, United States Code”.

(73) Section 1002(e)(3)(C) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16392(e)(3)(C)) is amended by striking “section 25(c)(1) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 421(c)(1))” and substituting “section 1303(a)(1) of title 41, United States Code”.

(74) Section 136(j)(3) of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17013(j)(3)) is amended by striking “section 31 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 427)” and substituting “section 1901 of title 41, United States Code”.

(75) Section 435(c) of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17091(c)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “section 6(a) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 405(a))” and substituting “section 1121(b) and (c)(1) of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “section 25 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 421)” and substituting “section 1302(a) of title 41, United States Code”.

(76) Section 1334(a)(1) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18054(a)(1)) is amended by striking “section 5” and substituting “section 6101”.

#### SEC. 32. TITLE 43, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) The last proviso in the paragraph under the heading “ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS” under the heading “UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY” in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (Public Law 106–113, div. B, §1000(a)(3) [title I], 43 U.S.C. 50d) is amended by striking “41 U.S.C. 5” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(2) Section 115 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (Public Law 106–113, div. B, §1000(a)(3) [title I], 43 U.S.C. 1451 note) is amended by striking “Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “provisions of section 171(b) and (c) of title 41, United States Code”.

(3) Section 205 of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1993 (43 U.S.C. 1475a) is amended—

(A) by striking “(1988)” after “Appendix”; and

(B) by striking “the Federal Procurement Integrity Act (41 U.S.C. 423 (1988))” and substituting “chapter 21 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(C) by striking “18 U.S.C. 201 et seq. (1988)” and substituting “chapter 11 of title 18, United States Code”.

(4) Section 12(b)(7)(v) of Public Law 94–204 (43 U.S.C. 1611 note) is amended—

(A) by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, 40 U.S.C. sec. 471 et seq.” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”; and

(B) by striking “that Act” and substituting “that chapter”; and

(C) by striking “40 U.S.C. 485(b), as amended” and substituting “40 U.S.C. 572(a)”.

(5) Section 306(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1736(a)) is amended by striking “Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377, as amended)” and substituting “provisions of section 171(b) and (c) of title 41, United States Code”.

#### SEC. 33. TITLE 44, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) The item relating to section 311 in the analysis for chapter 3 of title 44, United

States Code, is amended by striking “subtitle I of title 40 and division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c)”.

(2) Section 311 of title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the section catchline, by striking “**subtitle I of title 40 and division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I**” and substituting “**the provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c)**”;

(B) in subsection (a), by striking “subtitle I of title 40 and division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c)”;

(C) in subsection (c), by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(3) Section 210(i) of the E-Government Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-347, 44 U.S.C. 3501 note) is amended by adding “(41 U.S.C. note prec. 3901)” before “(as added by subsection (b))”.

#### SEC. 34. TITLE 45, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 11(c) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (45 U.S.C. 361(c)) is amended—

(A) by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U.S.C., title 41, sec. 5)” after “without regard to” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”;

(B) by striking “section 3709 of Revised Statutes (U.S.C., title 41, sec. 5)” after “*Provided, That*” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(2) Section 613(b) of the Alaska Railroad Transfer Act of 1982 (45 U.S.C. 1212(b)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 484)” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

#### SEC. 35. TITLE 46, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 51703(b)(2) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(2) Section 55305(d)(2)(D) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 25(c)(1) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 421(c)(1))” and substituting “section 1303(a)(1) of title 41”.

#### SEC. 36. TITLE 48, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 108 of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1953 (48 U.S.C. 1685) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

#### SEC. 37. TITLE 49, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Effective January 4, 2011, section 5(o)(1) of Public Law 111-350 (124 Stat. 3853) is amended by striking “section 103(e)” and substituting “section 103(i)”.

(2) Section 103(i) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “of subtitle I of title 40 and division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I” and substituting “referred to in section 171(b) and (c)”.

(3) Section 1113(b)(1)(B) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “section 6101”.

(4) Section 123(a) of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Authorization Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-311, 49 U.S.C. 5101 note) is amended—

(A) in the heading, by striking “BUY AMERICAN ACT” and substituting “CHAPTER 83 OF TITLE 41, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(B) by striking “sections 2 through 4 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a-10c; popularly known as the ‘Buy American Act’)” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code”.

(5) Section 10721 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “Section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “Section 6101”.

(6) Section 13712 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “Section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “Section 6101”.

(7) Section 15504 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “Section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “Section 6101”.

(8) Section 110(b) of the Amtrak Reform and Accountability Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-134, 49 U.S.C. 24301 note) is amended by striking “Section 303B(m) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253b(m))” and substituting “Section 4702 of title 41, United States Code”.

(9) Section 40110(d) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “Division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I” and substituting “Provisions referred to in section 171(c)”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “Division B (except sections 1704 and 2303) of subtitle I” and substituting “Provisions referred to in section 172(b)”;

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in the heading, by striking “OF DIVISION B (EXCEPT SECTIONS 1704 AND 2303) OF SUBTITLE I” and substituting “REFERRED TO IN SECTION 172(b)”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act” and substituting “provisions referred to in section 172(b) of title 41”;

(iii) in subparagraph (C), by striking “Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act” and substituting “provisions referred to in section 172(b) of title 41”;

(iv) in subparagraph (D), by striking “section 27(e)(3)(A)(iv) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act” and substituting “section 2105(c)(1)(D) of title 41”.

(10) Section 351(b) of the Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104-205, 49 U.S.C. 40110 note) is amended by striking “section 4(6) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(6))” and substituting “section 107 of title 41, United States Code”.

(11) Section 5063 of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-355, 49 U.S.C. 40110 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (f)(2), by striking subparagraphs (B) and (C) and substituting the following:

“(B) Sections 107, 1708, 3105, 3301(a), (b)(1), and (c), 3303 through 3306(e), 3308, and 3311, chapter 37, and section 4702 of title 41, United States Code.”;

(B) in subsection (g), by striking “section 4(12) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act” and substituting “section 103 of title 41, United States Code”.

(12) Section 47305(d) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “Section 6101(b) to (d)” and substituting “Section 6101”.

(13) Section 305(b) of the Federal Aviation Administration Authorization Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-305, 49 U.S.C. 50101 note) is amended—

(A) in the heading, by striking “BUY AMERICAN ACT” and substituting “CHAPTER 83 OF TITLE 41, UNITED STATES CODE”; and

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking “sections 2 through 4 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a through 10c, popularly known as the ‘Buy American Act’)” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code”.

#### SEC. 38. TITLE 50, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 4(c)(2) of the Helium Act (50 U.S.C. 167b(c)(2)) is amended by striking “the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code”.

(2) Section 502(a) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1651(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “Act of June 30, 1949 (41 U.S.C. 252)” and substituting “Provisions of law referred to in section 171(b) and (c) of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking “Section 3737 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 15)” and substituting “Section 6305 of title 41, United States Code”.

(3) The Sudan Accountability and Divestment Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-174, 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended—

(A) in section 2(3), by striking “section 4 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403)” and substituting “section 133 of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) in section 6—

(i) in subsection (b)(4), by striking “section 25 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 421)” and substituting “section 1303 of title 41, United States Code.”;

(ii) in subsection (d), by striking “section 25 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 421)” and substituting “section 1303 of title 41, United States Code.”.

(4) Section 802(a)(4) of the David L. Boren National Security Education Act of 1991 (50 U.S.C. 1902(a)(4)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

(5) Section 102A(q)(4)(B) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3024(q)(4)(B)) is amended by striking “section 4(9) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 403(9))” and substituting “section 109 of title 41, United States Code”.

(6) Section 505(a)(2)(B)(i) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3095(a)(2)(B)(i)) is amended by striking “Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “provisions referred to in section 171(b) and (c) of title 41 of the United States Code”.

(7) Section 506C(e)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3099(e)(1)) is amended by striking “section 4(10) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(10))” and substituting “section 108 of title 41, United States Code”.

(8) Section 107(b)(2)(B)(ii) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (ch. 932, 50 U.S.C. 4517(b)(2)(B)(ii)) is amended by striking “section 303(b)(1)(B) or section 303(c)(3) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949” and substituting “section 3303(a)(1)(B) or section 3304(a)(3) of title 41, United States Code”.

(9) Section 704(b) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (ch. 932, 50 U.S.C. 4554(b)) is amended—

(A) by striking “section 25 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act” and substituting “section 1303(a) of title 41, United States Code”; and

(B) by striking “section 6 or 25 of that Act” and substituting “section 1121(b) and (d) or 1303(a)(1) of that title”.

(10) Section 709(c) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (ch. 932, 50 U.S.C. 4559(c)) is amended by striking “section 22 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act” and substituting “section 1707 of title 41, United States Code”.

**SEC. 39. TITLE 51, UNITED STATES CODE.**

(1) Section 20113(c)(4) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking “in accordance with title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.)” and substituting “the provisions referred to in section 171(c) of title 41”.

(2) Section 30704(2) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking “the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a et seq.)” and substituting “chapter 83 of title 41”.

**SEC. 40. TITLE 52, UNITED STATES CODE.**

Section 205(e) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 20925(e)) is amended by striking “section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5)” and substituting “section 6101 of title 41, United States Code”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, keeping track of the new laws Congress passes every session is a formidable challenge, but it is an essential part of maintaining the rule of law in our country and it is a duty we take seriously in the House.

The body of Federal law is so large and complex at this point that it would be almost completely unmanageable without the United States Code. Currently consisting of 54 titles, the Code compiles the general and permanent laws of the United States into coherent subject areas. The Code makes our Federal laws accessible, both to the government officials who work to fairly administer them and to the private citizens who seek the benefits or relief the laws provide them.

The Code did not appear magically out of thin air. Congress created it in 1926. And since that time, it has been painstakingly constructed and updated by expert lawyers working under the supervision of the House. We all owe a great debt to the Office of the Law Revision Counsel, whose attorneys ably carry out this statutory mandate “to develop and keep current an official and positive codification of the laws of the United States,” while maintaining strict impartiality as to legislative policy.

Pursuant to the law governing their work, the Office of the Law Revision Counsel has submitted this legislation containing amendments related to title 41, which Congress recently enacted into positive law. It contains purely technical changes that update the U.S. Code to reflect the new status of these titles.

Mr. Speaker, I want to make it very clear that this bill does not change the

meaning or effect of existing laws in any way. It is part of an ongoing effort to maintain the Code as an authoritative, accurate source of Federal law.

I thank Mr. FITZGERALD for introducing this important legislation, and I urge all Members to support the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3239 introduced by my friend from Wisconsin, Representative FITZGERALD.

Public Law 111-350, which was signed into law on January 4, 2011, enacted title 41 of the United States Code by restating existing laws relating to public contracts. H.R. 3239 makes clarifying and technical improvements by updating statutory references to title 41. Article I, Clause 18 of the Constitution tasks Congress with making all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution its vested powers.

The clarity of legislation is imperative for the other branches to implement and the citizen to follow. The Office of the Law Revision Counsel prepares the titles of the U.S. Code and other technical updates to the Code by combining enacted laws by the same subject matter.

H.R. 3239 is a product of that effort. Providing clarity in the Federal Government public contracting process allows for transparency and lowers potential barriers to entry, which will give more businesses the opportunity to compete in the bidding process.

I appreciate the work of OLRC and Representative FITZGERALD on this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to pass the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3239.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

# MAKING IMPROVEMENTS IN ENACTMENT OF TITLE 54, UNITED STATES CODE, INTO A POSITIVE LAW TITLE AND TO IMPROVE CODE

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3241) to make improvements in the enactment of title 54, United States Code, into a positive law title and to improve the Code, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3241

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Purpose.
- Sec. 3. Title 15, United States Code.
- Sec. 4. Title 16, United States Code.
- Sec. 5. Title 43, United States Code.
- Sec. 6. Amendments to Public Law 113-287 and Title 54, United States Code.
- Sec. 7. Transitional and savings provisions.
- Sec. 8. Repeals.

**SEC. 2. PURPOSE.**

The purpose of this Act is to make improvements in the enactment of title 54, United States Code, into a positive law title and to improve the Code.

**SEC. 3. TITLE 15, UNITED STATES CODE.**

Section 107(a)(3)(D) of the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline Act (15 U.S.C. 720e(a)(3)(D)) is amended by striking “the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)” and inserting “division A of subtitle III of title 54, United States Code”.

**SEC. 4. TITLE 16, UNITED STATES CODE.**

Section 815(4) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 3125(4)) is amended by striking “section 100101(b)(1)” and inserting “section 100101(a)”.

**SEC. 5. TITLE 43, UNITED STATES CODE.**

Section 4(b) of the Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987 (43 U.S.C. 2103(b)) is amended by striking “title I of the National Historic Preservation Act,” and inserting “chapter 3029 of title 54, United States Code.”

**SEC. 6. AMENDMENTS TO PUBLIC LAW 113-287 AND TITLE 54, UNITED STATES CODE.**

(a) SECTION 7 OF PUBLIC LAW 113-287.—Effective December 19, 2014, the Schedule of Laws Repealed in section 7 of Public Law 113-287 (128 Stat. 3273) is amended as follows:

(1) NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT.—The item relating to section 401 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Public Law 89-665, 16 U.S.C. 470x) (128 Stat. 3276) is stricken and that section is revived to read as if that item had not been enacted.

(2) PUBLIC LAW 91-383.—The item relating to section 3 of Public Law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. 1a-2) (128 Stat. 3277) is amended to read as follows and subsection (g) (words after 1st sentence) is revived to read as if that item had been enacted as follows:

**“Schedule of Laws Repealed**

“Act	Section	United States Code Former Classification
	“3 (less (g) (words after 1st sentence)).	1a-2 (less(g) (words after 1st sentence)).”.

(3) URBAN PARK AND RECREATION RECOVERY ACT.—The items relating to title X, §§ 1004

through 1015 of the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–

625, 92 Stat. 3538) (128 Stat. 3277) are amended to read as follows:

“Schedule of Laws Repealed

“Act	Section	United States Code Former Classification
“Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978 (Pub. L. 95–625) .....	title X, § 1004 .....	16 U.S.C. 2503.
	“title X, § 1005 .....	16 U.S.C. 2504.
	“title X, § 1006 .....	16 U.S.C. 2505.
	“title X, § 1007 .....	16 U.S.C. 2506.
	“title X, § 1008 .....	16 U.S.C. 2507.
	“title X, § 1009 .....	16 U.S.C. 2508.
	“title X, § 1010 .....	16 U.S.C. 2509.
	“title X, § 1011 .....	16 U.S.C. 2510.
	“title X, § 1012 .....	16 U.S.C. 2511.
	“title X, § 1013 .....	16 U.S.C. 2512.
	“title X, § 1014 .....	16 U.S.C. 2513.
	“title X, § 1015 .....	16 U.S.C. 2514.”.

(b) SECTION 100507.—The heading for subsection (h)(3) of section 100507 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking “(b), (c), and (g)” and inserting “(B), (C), AND (G)”.

(c) SECTION 100903.—The heading for subsection (a) of section 100903 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking “GENERAL” and inserting “GENERAL.”.

(d) CHAPTER 1013.—Chapter 1013 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by amending section 101331 to read as follows:

“§ 101331. Purposes; definitions

“(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this subchapter are—

“(1) to develop where necessary an adequate supply of quality housing units for field employees of the Service in a reasonable timeframe;

“(2) to expand the alternatives available for construction and repair of essential Government housing;

“(3) to rely on the private sector to finance or supply housing in carryout out this subchapter, to the maximum extent possible, to reduce the need for Federal appropriations;

“(4) to ensure that adequate funds are available to provide for long-term maintenance needs of field employee housing; and

“(5) to eliminate unnecessary Government housing and locate such housing as is required in a manner such that primary resource values are not impaired.

“(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this subchapter:

“(1) FIELD EMPLOYEE.—The term ‘field employee’ means—

“(A) an employee of the Service who is exclusively assigned by the Service to perform duties at a field unit, and the members of the employee’s family; and

“(B) any other individual who is authorized to occupy Federal Government quarters under section 5911 of title 5, and for whom there is no feasible alternative to the provision of Federal Government housing, and the members of the individual’s family.

“(2) PRIMARY RESOURCE VALUES.—The term ‘primary resource values’ means resources that are specifically mentioned in the enabling legislation for that field unit or other resource value recognized under Federal statute.

“(3) QUARTERS.—The term ‘quarters’ means quarters owned or leased by the Federal Government.

“(4) SEASONAL QUARTERS.—The term ‘seasonal quarters’ means quarters typically occupied by field employees who are hired on assignments of 6 months or less.”; and

(2) in the chapter table of contents, by amending the item relating to section 101331 to read as follows:

“101331. Purposes; definitions.”.

(e) CHAPTER 1015.—Chapter 1015 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating sections 101521 through 101524 as sections 101522 through 101525;

(2) by inserting before section 101522, as redesignated by paragraph (1), the following:

“§ 101521. Purpose

“The purpose of this subchapter is to make the System more accessible in a manner consistent with the preservation of parks and the conservation of energy by encouraging the use of transportation modes other than personal motor vehicles for access to and in System units with minimum disruption to nearby communities through authorization of a pilot transportation program.”;

(3) in section 101522(b)(2)(B), as redesignated by paragraph (1), by striking “ACQUSTION” and inserting “ACQUISITION”;

(4) in section 101524(a), as redesignated by paragraph (1), by striking “101521” and inserting “101522”; and

(5) in the chapter table of contents—

(A) by redesignating the items relating to sections 101521 through 101524 as items relating to sections 101522 through 101525; and

(B) by inserting before the item relating to section 101522, as redesignated by subparagraph (A), the following:

“101521. Purpose.”.

(f) SECTION 101913.—The heading for paragraph (4)(C) of section 101913 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking “MINIMUM” and inserting “MINIMUM”.

(g) SECTION 102302.—The heading for subsection (d) of section 102302 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking “RESPONSIBILITIES” and inserting “RESPONSIBILITIES”.

(h) CHAPTER 2003.—Chapter 2003 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by amending section 200301 to read as follows:

“§ 200301. Purposes; definitions

“(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this chapter are—

“(1) to assist in preserving, developing, and assuring accessibility to all citizens of the United States and visitors who are lawfully present in the United States such quality and quantity of outdoor recreation resources as may be available and are necessary and desirable for individual active participation in that recreation; and

“(2) to strengthen the health and vitality of the citizens of the United States by—

“(A) providing funds for and authorizing Federal assistance to the States in planning, acquisition, and development of needed land and water areas and facilities; and

“(B) providing funds for the Federal acquisition and development of certain land and other areas.

“(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this chapter:

“(1) FUND.—The term ‘Fund’ means the Land and Water Conservation Fund established under section 200302 of this title.

“(2) STATE.—The term ‘State’ means a State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico,

Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands.”;

(2) in section 200310(a), by striking “section 9503(c)(3)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9503(c)(3)(B))” and inserting “section 9503(c)(3)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9503(c)(3)(A))”; and

(3) in the chapter table of contents, by amending the item relating to section 200301 to read as follows:

“200301. Purposes; definitions.”.

(i) CHAPTER 2005.—Chapter 2005 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by amending section 200501 to read as follows:

“§ 200501. Purposes; complement to existing Federal programs; definitions

“(a) PURPOSES.— The purposes of this chapter are—

“(1) to authorize the Secretary to establish an urban park and recreation recovery program that would provide Federal grants to economically hard-pressed communities specifically for the rehabilitation of critically needed recreation areas, facilities, and development of improved recreation programs;

“(2) to improve recreation facilities and expand recreation services in urban areas with a high incidence of crime and to help deter crime through the expansion of recreation opportunities for at-risk youth; and

“(3) to increase the security of urban parks and to promote collaboration between local agencies involved in parks and recreation, law enforcement, youth social services, and juvenile justice system.

“(b) COMPLEMENT EXISTING FEDERAL PROGRAMS.—The urban park and recreation recovery program is intended to complement existing Federal programs such as the Land and Water Conservation Fund and Community Development Grant Programs by encouraging and stimulating local governments to revitalize their park and recreation systems and to make long-term commitments to continuing maintenance of these systems. The assistance shall be subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary considers appropriate and in the public interest to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

“(c) DEFINITIONS.— In this chapter:

“(1) AT-RISK YOUTH RECREATION GRANT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘at-risk youth recreation grant’ means a grant in a neighborhood or community with a high prevalence of crime, particularly violent crime or crime committed by youthful offenders.

“(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ‘at-risk youth recreation grant’ includes—

“(i) a rehabilitation grant;

“(ii) an innovation grant; and

“(iii) a matching grant for continuing program support for a program of demonstrated value or success in providing constructive alternatives to youth at risk for engaging in



criminal behavior, including a grant for operating, or coordinating, a recreation program or service.

“(C) ADDITIONAL USES OF REHABILITATION GRANT.—In addition to the purposes specified in paragraph (8), a rehabilitation grant that serves as an at-risk youth recreation grant may be used for the provision of lighting, emergency phones, or any other capital improvement that will improve the security of an urban park.

“(2) GENERAL PURPOSE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The term ‘general purpose local government’ means—

“(A) a city, county, town, township, village, or other general purpose political subdivision of a State; and

“(B) the District of Columbia.

“(3) INNOVATION GRANT.—The term ‘innovation grant’ means a matching grant to a local government to cover costs of personnel, facilities, equipment, supplies, or services designed to demonstrate innovative and cost-effective ways to augment park and recreation opportunities at the neighborhood level and to address common problems related to facility operations and improved delivery of recreation service, not including routine operation and maintenance activities.

“(4) MAINTENANCE.—The term ‘maintenance’ means all commonly accepted practices necessary to keep recreation areas and facilities operating in a state of good repair and to protect them from deterioration resulting from normal wear and tear.

“(5) PRIVATE, NONPROFIT AGENCY.—The term ‘private, nonprofit agency’ means a community-based, nonprofit organization, corporation, or association organized for purposes of providing recreational, conservation, and educational services directly to urban residents on a neighborhood or communitywide basis through voluntary donations, voluntary labor, or public or private grants.

“(6) RECOVERY ACTION PROGRAM GRANT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘recovery action program grant’ means a matching grant to a local government for development of local park and recreation recovery action programs to meet the requirements of this chapter.

“(B) USE.—A recovery action program grant shall be used for resource and needs assessment, coordination, citizen involvement and planning, and program development activities to—

“(i) encourage public definition of goals; and

“(ii) develop priorities and strategies for overall recreation system recovery.

“(7) RECREATION AREA OR FACILITY.—The term ‘recreation area or facility’ means an indoor or outdoor park, building, site, or other facility that is dedicated to recreation purposes and administered by a public or private nonprofit agency to serve the recreation needs of community residents. Emphasis shall be on public facilities readily accessible to residential neighborhoods, including multiple-use community centers that have recreation as 1 of their primary purposes, but excluding major sports arenas, exhibition areas, and conference halls used primarily for commercial sports, spectator, or display activities.

“(8) REHABILITATION GRANT.—The term ‘rehabilitation grant’ means a matching capital grant to a local government for rebuilding, remodeling, expanding, or developing an existing outdoor or indoor recreation area or facility, including improvements in park landscapes, buildings, and support facilities, but excluding routine maintenance and upkeep activities.

“(9) SPECIAL PURPOSE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘special purpose local government’ means a local or re-

gional special district, public-purpose corporation, or other limited political subdivision of a State.

“(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ‘special purpose local government’ includes—

“(i) a park authority;

“(ii) a park, conservation, water, or sanitary district; and

“(iii) a school district.

“(10) STATE.—The term ‘State’ means a State, an instrumentality of a State approved by the Governor of the State, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands.”;

(2) in section 200503(c), by striking “transferree” and inserting “transferee”; and

(3) in the chapter table of contents, by amending the item relating to section 200501 to read as follows:

“200501. Purposes; complement to existing Federal programs; definitions.”.

(j) SECTION 302302.—The heading for subsection (a) of section 302302 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking “OCCUR” and inserting “OCCUR”.

(k) SECTION 302701.—Section 302701(e) of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking “Preservations” and inserting “Preservation”.

(l) SECTION 302902.—The heading for paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of section 302902 of title 54, United States Code is amended by striking “In general” and inserting “IN GENERAL”.

(m) SECTION 302908.—Section 302908(a) of title 54, United States Code, is amended by inserting “the” before “Government of Palau”.

(n) CHAPTER 3083.—Chapter 3083 of title 54, United States Code is amended—

(1) by redesignating sections 308301 through 308304 as sections 308302 through 308305;

(2) by inserting before section 308302, as redesignated by paragraph (1), the following:

#### “§308301. Purposes

“The purposes of this chapter are—

“(1) to recognize the importance of the Underground Railroad, the sacrifices made by those who used the Underground Railroad in search of freedom from tyranny and oppression, and the sacrifices made by the people who helped them; and

“(2) to authorize the Service to coordinate and facilitate Federal and non-Federal activities to commemorate, honor, and interpret the history of the Underground Railroad, its significance as a crucial element in the evolution of the national civil rights movement, and its relevance in fostering the spirit of racial harmony and national reconciliation.”;

(3) in section 308302, as redesignated by paragraph (1), by striking “308302” and inserting “308303”;

(4) in section 308305(a), as redesignated by paragraph (1)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “308302” and inserting “308303”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “308303” and inserting “308304”; and

(5) in the chapter table of contents—

(A) by redesignating the items relating to sections 308301 through 308304 as items relating to sections 308302 through 308305; and

(B) by inserting before the item relating to section 308302, as redesignated by subparagraph (A), the following:

“308301. Purposes.”.

(o) SECTION 308704.—Section 308704(a)(1) of title 54, United States Code, is amended by inserting “subsection (c) of this section or” after “sold under”.

(p) SECTION 309101.—The heading for subsection (d) of section 309101 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking “ACQUISITION” and inserting “ACQUISITION”.

(q) CHAPTER 3111.—Chapter 3111 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by amending section 311101 to read as follows:

#### “§311101. Purpose; definitions

“(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to authorize the Preserve America Program, including—

“(1) the Preserve America grant program in the Department of the Interior;

“(2) the recognition programs administered by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; and

“(3) the related efforts of Federal agencies, working in partnership with State, tribal, and local governments and the private sector, to support and promote the preservation of historic resources.

“(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this chapter:

“(1) COUNCIL.—The term ‘Council’ means the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

“(2) HERITAGE TOURISM.—The term ‘heritage tourism’ means the conduct of activities to attract and accommodate visitors to a site or area based on the unique or special aspects of the history, landscape (including trail systems), and culture of the site or area.

“(3) PROGRAM.—The term ‘program’ means the Preserve America Program established under section 311102(a);” and

(2) in the chapter table of contents, by amending the item relating to section 311101 to read as follows:

“311101. Purpose; definitions.”.

(r) SECTION 312304.—The heading for paragraph (4) of subsection (b) of section 312304 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking “COMMISSION” and inserting “COMMISSION”.

#### SEC. 7. TRANSITIONAL AND SAVINGS PROVISIONS

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) RESTATED PROVISION.—The term “restated provision” means a provision of law that is enacted by section 6.

(2) SOURCE PROVISION.—The term “source provision” means a provision of law that is replaced by a restated provision.

(b) CUTOFF DATE.—The restated provisions replace certain provisions of law enacted on or before May 6, 2021. If a law enacted after that date amends or repeals a source provision, that law is deemed to amend or repeal, as the case may be, the corresponding restated provision. If a law enacted after that date is otherwise inconsistent with a restated provision or a provision of this Act, that law supersedes the restated provision or provision of this Act to the extent of the inconsistency.

(c) ORIGINAL DATE OF ENACTMENT UNCHANGED.—A restated provision is deemed to have been enacted on the date of enactment of the source provision.

(d) REFERENCES TO RESTATED PROVISIONS.—A reference to a restated provision is deemed to refer to the corresponding source provision.

(e) REFERENCES TO SOURCE PROVISIONS.—A reference to a source provision, including a reference in a regulation, order, or other law, is deemed to refer to the corresponding restated provision.

(f) REGULATIONS, ORDERS, AND OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS.—A regulation, order, or other administrative action in effect under a source provision continues in effect under the corresponding restated 54 provision.

(g) ACTIONS TAKEN AND OFFENSES COMMITTED.—An action taken or an offense committed under a source provision is deemed to have been taken or committed under the corresponding restated provision.

(h) LEGISLATIVE CONSTRUCTION.—An inference of legislative construction is not to be drawn by reason of a restated provision's location in the United States Code or by rea-

son of the heading used for the restated provision.

**SEC. 8. REPEALS.**

The following provisions of law are repealed, except with respect to rights and du-

ties that matured, penalties that were incurred, or proceedings that were begun before December 19, 2014:

**Schedule of Laws Repealed**

Act	Section	United States Code Former Classification
Act of May 15, 1896 (ch. 182) .....	1 .....	16 U.S.C. 411.
	2 .....	16 U.S.C. 412.
Act of March 3, 1897 (ch. 372) .....	1 .....	16 U.S.C. 413.
	2 .....	16 U.S.C. 414.
	4 .....	16 U.S.C. 416.
	5 .....	16 U.S.C. 413, 414, 416.
Act of August 24, 1912 (ch. 355 (last paragraph under heading "NATIONAL MILITARY PARKS" at 37 Stat. 442) .....	1 .....	16 U.S.C. 421.
Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (Pub. L. 88-578) .....	title I, §1(b) .....	16 U.S.C. 460/-4.
Public Law 95-344 .....	title III, §301(b) .....	16 U.S.C. 2301(b).
Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978 (Pub. L. 95-625) .....	title X, §1003 .....	16 U.S.C. 2502.
National Park System Visitor Facilities Fund Act (Pub. L. 97-433) .....	1 .....	16 U.S.C. 19gg note.
	2 .....	16 U.S.C. 19aa note.
	3 .....	16 U.S.C. 19bb note.
	4 .....	16 U.S.C. 19cc note.
	5 .....	16 U.S.C. 19dd note.
	6 .....	16 U.S.C. 19ee note.
	7 .....	16 U.S.C. 19ff note.
	8 .....	16 U.S.C. 19gg note.
Omnibus Parks and Public Land Management Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104-333) .....	div. I, title VIII, §814(a)(1).	16 U.S.C. 17α(1).
	div. I, title VIII, §814(g)(4, (5)).	16 U.S.C. 1f.
National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act of 1998 (Pub. L. 105-203) .....	2(b) .....	16 U.S.C. 469/(b).
Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111-11) .....	title VII, §7302(a) .....	16 U.S.C. 469n(a).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3241.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, just like H.R. 3239, this bill has been prepared by the Office of the Law Revision Counsel, and it makes a number of technical changes to update title 54 of the United States Code while making no substantive changes in law.

I thank the gentlewoman from Missouri (Ms. BUSH) for introducing this legislation, and I urge all Members to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3241, introduced by Representative BUSH, which makes technical changes to title 54 of the United States Code relating to National Park Service and related programs.

Title 54 was enacted by Public Law 113-287 on December 19, 2014. Laws to codify titles of the Code do not create new law. They simply restate the many

laws that Congress has already created in a more organized and readable manner.

After codifying a new title in the Code, often other technical corrections through the rest of the Code are needed to update cross references to that new title. This bill does just that.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3241, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1630

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3241, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

**ARTISTIC RECOGNITION FOR TALENTED STUDENTS ACT**

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 704) to amend section 708 of title 17, United States Code, to permit the Register of Copyrights to waive fees for filing an application for registration of a copyright claim in certain circumstances, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

**H.R. 704**

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "Artistic Recognition for Talented Students Act" or the "ARTS Act".

**SEC. 2. WAIVER OF FEES FOR WINNERS OF CERTAIN COMPETITIONS.**

Section 708 of title 17, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(e)(1) In this subsection, the term 'covered competition' means—

"(A) an art competition sponsored by the Congressional Institute that is open only to high school students; and

"(B) the competition described in section 3 of H. Res. 77, as adopted by the 113th Congress.

"(2) With respect to a work that wins a covered competition, the Register of Copyrights—

"(A) shall waive the requirement under subsection (a)(1) with respect to an application for registration of a copyright claim for that work if that application is filed not later than the last day of the calendar year following the year in which the work claimed by the application wins the covered competition (referred to in this paragraph as the 'covered year'); and

"(B) may waive the fee described in subparagraph (A) for an application filed after the end of the covered year if the fee would

have been waived under that subparagraph had the application been submitted before the last day of the covered year.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 704, a bill that would help introduce promising young students who have won either the Congressional Art Competition or the Congressional App Challenge to the intellectual property system by waiving the fee for those students to apply for a copyright registration for their winning work.

I applaud Mr. JEFFRIES for introducing this bipartisan, bicameral legislation with Ms. MACE, along with their bipartisan cosponsors.

Many of us in this Chamber know just how important intellectual property rights are to our country and to our economy, yet studies show that awareness of intellectual property is lacking among the country's students, even if they pursue fields that are IP-intensive.

The ARTS Act helps close this awareness gap early on and allows these students to participate in the intellectual property system without a financial burden.

It builds on Congress' work to encourage the creativity of our Nation's youth with the establishment of the Congressional Art Competition nearly 40 years ago and the Congressional App Challenge more recently in 2013.

In the art competition, Members host a districtwide contest in which high school students compete to have their artwork hang in the Halls of Congress. In the app challenge, middle and high school students show off their computer coding skills and compete against others in their district.

Year after year, in both of these competitions, the talent our students display is remarkable. Through both, we continue to see our youth encouraged to develop their artistic and technology talents, as Congress intended.

The ARTS Act makes these competitions even more impactful. Under the bill, students may apply to register a copyright for their winning artwork and winning app for free. This introduces these students to the intellectual property system and the benefits of copyright protection.

Under current law, the Register of Copyrights cannot waive these fees on

her own. The ARTS Act amends the Copyright Act to allow such a fee waiver for these specific circumstances.

Mr. Speaker, I again applaud Mr. JEFFRIES and Ms. MACE for bringing forward this important bipartisan legislation, which will aid the next generation of creators and innovators, and I urge my colleagues to support its passage.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 704, the Artistic Recognition for Talented Students Act, or ARTS Act.

The Constitution authorizes Congress to promote the progress of science and the useful arts by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

Our copyright system is designed to help fulfill that mandate by promoting the work of authors, musicians, artists, and other creators. Creative industries contribute hundreds of billion of dollars to the U.S. economy each year.

This bill makes it easier for some of our brightest, young creators to obtain copyrights on their award-winning work. Promoting and encouraging the next generation of American creators ensures that our creative economy will remain strong for decades to come.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join in me supporting this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES), the sponsor of this bill.

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished chairman of the committee from New York (Mr. NADLER) for yielding and his support, as well as the distinguished Member from the great State of North Carolina (Mr. BISHOP) for his support of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 704, the ARTS Act, a bipartisan, bicameral effort to support the student creators of America, help ignite their passions, and allow them to dream big.

The Framers of our Constitution and the Founders of our great country understood that society would benefit if we incentivize creativity and innovation. That is why Article I, Section 8, Clause 8 of the United States Constitution gives Congress the power to create a robust intellectual property system to promote the progress of science and useful arts. Many of our Founders, of course, were authors and inventors themselves.

The ARTS Act seeks to build upon this principle and practice by helping to introduce the next generation of creators from around the country to copyright and intellectual property.

Specifically, it would permit the Register of Copyrights to waive application filing fees to register a copyright for those talented high school

students who win the Congressional Art Competition or the Congressional App Competition each year.

By doing so, student creators will be incentivized to register their works, allowing them to gain experience with the copyright process and insight into its subsequent benefits and familiarize themselves with our intellectual property system, which is in the fabric of the U.S. Constitution.

We have often worked together in a bipartisan fashion to carry out our constitutional mandate in this space, as we are doing today. In the last Congress, this bill unanimously passed the Senate, and it has bipartisan support in both Chambers.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to particularly thank the original co-lead on this bill, Representative NANCY MACE, for her leadership and partnership on this legislation, as well as Senators TILLIS and LEAHY for leading this effort in the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support our Nation's next generation of creators and to vote “yes” on this straightforward bipartisan, bicameral legislation.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the Judiciary Committee, I rise in strong support of H.R. 704, the “Artistic Recognition For Talented Students Act,” or Arts Act,” bicameral, bipartisan legislation that directs the Register of Copyrights to waive the filing fee for an application to register a copyright for a student's work that has won the Congressional Art Competition or the Congressional App Challenge.

The Congressional Art Competition (“Art Competition”) and the Congressional App Challenge (“App Challenge”) are annual district-by-district contests that recognize students' achievements in the visual arts and in the science, technology, engineering, and math (“STEM”) fields.

The Art Competition began in 1982 to encourage students' artistic creativity.

High school students are eligible to participate by submitting two-dimensional artwork, which is typically judged by a panel of local artists.

The App Challenge stems from H. Res. 77, adopted in the 113th Congress, which recognized both the importance of STEM achievement to the country and the importance of encouraging students to appreciate and pursue career paths in STEM and established an academic STEM challenge to further those goals.

Middle and high school students are eligible to participate in the App Challenge by creating a software app using any programming language and any platform.

Winners of the Art Competition have their work hung in the Cannon Tunnel for one year, and in the App Challenge, winning apps may be displayed in the Capitol or on the House's website.

H.R. 704 would add another element to the award winners' prizes—winning students will be able to file an application to register a

copyright for their winning artwork or app without paying a filing fee.

H.R. 704's filing fee waiver complements the related aims of both contests by introducing young artists and innovators to the intellectual property system and the benefits of copyright protection.

Intellectual property rights like copyright allow artists and innovators to protect and benefit economically from their work, incentivizing them to continue to pour time and resources into further creations and innovations.

Industries that rely on intellectual property have a significant economic impact and are integral to the U.S. economy.

Despite intellectual property's importance, studies show that students have low awareness of intellectual property, even if they are likely to encounter intellectual property later in their careers.

H.R. 704 helps close this awareness gap early on by introducing students who have shown interest in the arts and STEM to the possibilities of copyright registration and removing the economic barrier for pursuing such registration.

As part of the copyright application process, the winning works may also become a part of the Library of Congress' collections and archives, 75 further spreading the reach of these students' creations.

Under current law, the Register of Copyrights does not have authority to waive filing fees for winning students on her own.

Section 708(a)(1) of the Copyright Act prescribes that fees be paid to the Copyright Office for filing an application for registration of a copyright, and the Register has only limited authority to waive fees involving the United States government.

H.R. 704 amends this section to allow such waivers for the student winners of the Art Competition and App Challenge.

I urge all members to join me in voting to pass H.R. 704, "Artistic Recognition For Talented Students Act," or Arts Act."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 704.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

#### ADVANCING MUTUAL INTERESTS AND GROWING OUR SUCCESS ACT

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2571) to include Portugal in the list of foreign states whose nationals are eligible for admission into the United States as E-1 and E-2 nonimmigrants if United States nationals are treated similarly by the Government of Portugal and to otherwise modify the eligibility criteria for E visas, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2571

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLES.

This Act may be cited as the "Advancing Mutual Interests and Growing Our Success Act" or the "AMIGOS Act".

#### SEC. 2. NONIMMIGRANT TRADERS AND INVESTORS.

For purposes of clauses (i) and (ii) of section 101(a)(15)(E) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(E)), Portugal shall be considered to be a foreign state described in such section if the Government of Portugal provides similar nonimmigrant status to nationals of the United States.

#### SEC. 3. MODIFICATION OF ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR E VISAS.

Section 101(a)(15)(E) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(E)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding clause (i)—

(A) by inserting "(or, in the case of an alien who acquired the relevant nationality through a financial investment and who has not previously been granted status under this subparagraph, the foreign state of which the alien is a national and in which the alien has been domiciled for a continuous period of not less than 3 years at any point before applying for a nonimmigrant visa under this subparagraph)" before "; and the spouse"; and

(B) by striking "him" and inserting "such alien"; and

(2) by striking "he" each place such term appears and inserting "the alien".

#### SEC. 4. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2571.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2571, the Advancing Mutual Interests and Growing Our Success Act, or AMIGOS Act, would allow citizens of Portugal to participate in the E-1 and E-2 visa programs for traders and investors if Portugal provides reciprocal treatment to U.S. citizens.

The E-1 Treaty Trader program provides temporary visas to individuals or

employees of firms that engage in substantial trade with the United States.

The E-2 Treaty Investor program provides visas to individuals so that they can develop and direct the operations of an enterprise in which they have invested a substantial amount of capital.

The United States became Portugal's largest trading partner outside the European Union in 2015. Bilateral trade between our countries is growing at a rapid pace, from \$4.2 billion in 2015 to \$8.9 billion in 2019.

Unlike most European Union countries, Portugal did not have a bilateral treaty with the United States before joining the European Union. Now, despite being one of our closest allies and closest economic partners, they are one of only five European Union countries whose citizens are not eligible for E-1 and E-2 visas.

This is a bipartisan measure that we can all support. The bill simply would expand opportunities for Portuguese citizens to invest in the United States, facilitate trade, and create jobs for U.S. workers.

The bill also strengthens the E visa programs by ensuring that individuals who obtain the nationality of a treaty country through an investment-based visa have sufficient ties to their new country of nationality before they can qualify for an E-1 or E-2 visa.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) for championing this issue and working across the aisle to build consensus on this legislation. H.R. 2571 will improve our economy and strengthen our ties with an important and longstanding ally.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2571, the Advancing Mutual Interests and Growing Our Success Act, or the AMIGOS Act.

The bill makes nationals of Portugal eligible for E-1 and E-2 nonimmigrant visas, as long as Portugal allows reciprocal visas for U.S. nationals. E-1 visas are temporary visas available for treaty traders, and E-2 visas are available for treaty investors.

As stated in the Immigration and Nationality Act, these visas are available to aliens who are "entitled to enter the United States under and in pursuance of the provisions of a treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and the foreign state of which the alien is a national, and their spouse and children solely to either carry on substantial trade, including trade in services or trade in technology, principally between the United States and the foreign state of which the alien is a national, or to develop and direct the operations of an enterprise in which the alien has invested a substantial amount of capital."

Alien employees of treaty traders and treaty investors may receive visas if they are coming to the United States “to engage in duties of an executive or supervisory character; or, if employed in a lesser capacity, if they have special qualifications that make the services to be rendered essential to the efficient operation of the enterprise.”

E-1 and E-2 visa holders may be admitted initially for a period of 2 years, and can apply for extensions in 2-year increments.

The U.S. has entered into treaties of commerce since at least 1815, when we entered into a Convention to Regulate Commerce with the United Kingdom. Currently, the nationals of 82 countries are eligible for E-1 and/or E-2 visa status.

□ 1645

During fiscal year 2020, almost 26,800 E-1 and E-2 visas were issued, down because of the pandemic from roughly 50,000 during fiscal year 2019.

While the AMIGOS Act passed the House last Congress, the version we are considering today is somewhat different. The updated text includes language, added at the request of Senator LEE from Utah, aimed at preventing abuse of the E visa program whereby an individual essentially purchases citizenship in a U.S. trade treaty country simply to be eligible to get a U.S. E visa. Specifically, the language requires that an alien be domiciled in the U.S. trade treaty country for at least 3 years before the individual can apply for an E visa.

I thank Senator LEE for his commitment to ensuring the integrity of our visa programs.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York, the chair of the Judiciary Committee, for bringing this bill to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2571, the Advancing Mutual Interests and Growing Our Success Act, or the AMIGOS Act.

The AMIGOS Act is a bipartisan bill that I introduced along with my colleagues Mr. COSTA, Mr. KEATING, Mr. VALADAO, and Mr. KHANNA to encourage greater investment and trade between the United States and Portugal.

H.R. 2571 makes Portuguese nationals eligible for E-1 and E-2 non-immigrant investor visas. Extending visas to Portugal not only gives Portuguese businesses an opportunity to invest in the United States, but it is a mutually beneficial relationship that promotes jobs in both countries and growth in United States businesses and our economy.

The United States has no better friend than the country of Portugal. As one of the first countries to recognize the United States after the Revolu-

tionary War, Portugal is one of our closest economic partners and strongest allies. Today, the United States maintains that longstanding relationship as the fifth-largest export market for Portugal and its largest trading partner outside of the European Union.

I am proud to represent the First District of Rhode Island, home to one of the country's largest and most vibrant Portuguese communities, a community that has made outstanding contributions in the arts, culture, business, and public service in this country for many decades.

The United States is Portugal's largest trading partner outside the European Union, with bilateral trade reaching \$6.6 billion in 2019. There are currently over 130 American companies operating in Portugal in a wide range of economic sectors, including pharmaceutical, chemical, technology, banking, and health sectors.

In 2019, the United States' direct investment position in Portugal was \$2.3 billion, an increase of 6 percent from 2018. The direct investment position from Portugal in the United States, however, experienced a 1 percent decrease to \$1.4 billion from 2018 to 2019.

Portugal is one of only five EU countries whose citizens are not currently eligible for E-1 or E-2 visas. In the absence of a bilateral treaty, which Portugal cannot enter due to the rules of the European Union, Congress has the power to authorize E-1 and E-2 visa benefits to other countries. We have exercised our authority to do so for both Israel in 2012 and New Zealand in 2018.

I am proud to lead this effort to support our ally and friend, Portugal. I encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 2571, the AMIGOS Act, and I again thank Mr. NADLER for bringing the bill to the floor.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, the AMIGOS Act is bipartisan legislation that would improve our economy and strengthen our ties with an important and longstanding ally.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2571, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

## REDEFINING EASTERN AND MIDDLE JUDICIAL DISTRICTS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1340) to amend title 28, United States Code, to redefine the eastern and middle judicial districts of North Carolina.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1340

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. JUDICIAL DISTRICTS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 113 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “and Wilson and” and inserting “Wilson, those portions of Hoke, Moore, Scotland, and Richmond counties encompassing the Fort Bragg Military Reservation and Camp Mackall, and”; and

(2) by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

“(b) MIDDLE DISTRICT.—The Middle District comprises the counties of Alamance, Cabarrus, Caswell, Chatham, Davidson, Davie, Durham (excluding that portion of Durham County encompassing the Federal Correctional Institution, Butner, North Carolina), Forsyth, Guilford, Hoke (excluding that portion of Hoke County encompassing the Fort Bragg Military Reservation and Camp Mackall), Lee, Montgomery, Moore (excluding that portion of Moore County encompassing the Fort Bragg Military Reservation and Camp Mackall), Orange, Person, Randolph, Richmond (excluding that portion of Richmond County encompassing the Fort Bragg Military Reservation and Camp Mackall), Rockingham, Rowan, Scotland (excluding that portion of Scotland County encompassing the Fort Bragg Military Reservation and Camp Mackall), Stanly, Stokes, Surry, and Yadkin.”.

(b) APPLICATION.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall not apply to any action commenced or pending in any judicial district of North Carolina before the date of enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 1340.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 1340 would redefine the boundaries of the middle and eastern districts of North Carolina to place Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall, a sub-installation of Fort Bragg located roughly 40 miles away, entirely within the eastern district, a very smart and instructive decision.

After having been introduced by both Senators from North Carolina, S. 1340 passed the Senate last week. H.R. 2746, the identical House companion to S. 1340, which recently passed the Judiciary Committee, was introduced by a friend and colleague, Congresswoman ROSS, and Congressman HUDSON and was cosponsored by every member of the North Carolina House delegation.

This is bipartisan, bicameral legislation that will improve the administration of justice in North Carolina.

Currently, even though Fort Bragg sits on the outskirts of Fayetteville, which is in the eastern district, the base straddles both judicial districts. The result of this split means that a Federal case arising on one part of Fort Bragg will be heard at the Fayetteville courthouse, which is roughly 20 minutes away, while a case arising on another part of the base could be heard at courthouses more than 2 hours away.

The logistical difficulties resulting from Fort Bragg's split jurisdiction can extend beyond the inconvenience of unnecessarily long travel times. In criminal cases, for example, courts have had difficulty ensuring that defendants have received notice of their rights. S. 1340 will fix that and fix it now.

I want to thank Ms. ROSS for her bipartisan work on this issue and for her enormous leadership in championing this legislation in the House.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support this bill. I urge my colleagues to support it as well, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 1340 will improve judicial economy by redefining the judicial districts of my home State of North Carolina.

Fort Bragg, which is located in North Carolina, is one of the U.S. Army's largest military installations. It spans six counties and is approximately 250 square miles large. Fort Bragg is located in two judicial districts, the middle district and the eastern district of North Carolina. This has led to inconvenience for both defendants and the courts system.

S. 1340 redefines the judicial districts so that Fort Bragg and a sub-installation, Camp Mackall, are located in a single judicial district, the eastern district. This change will streamline and improve judicial administration and efficiency.

I want to thank Senator TILLIS and Senator BURR for their work on this bill. I also want to thank the former member from North Carolina, Mr. Holding. And I also want to thank my law school classmate, Representative ROSS, for sponsoring and the rest of the North Carolina delegation for joining me in cosponsoring the House companion, H.R. 2746.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman

from North Carolina (Ms. ROSS), who is the House sponsor of this very important legislation.

Ms. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today also to highlight this critical bill that will help North Carolinians.

This commonsense legislation will revise North Carolina's judicial district lines to place Fort Bragg, one of the largest military installations in the world, entirely within the eastern district. Currently, the district lines bisect the base, resulting in unnecessary administrative and logistical problems for the people of our State.

This legislation will ease the burden of traveling miles to Durham, Greensboro, or Winston-Salem and, instead, let servicemembers resolve court matters in nearby Fayetteville or Raleigh. A similar redistricting occurred several years ago when Congress moved Butler into the eastern district.

This bipartisan piece of legislation will benefit our servicemembers and their families.

I am honored to work with my North Carolina colleagues, Congressman HUDSON, Senator TILLIS, and Senator BURR, my colleague from law school class, and the entire delegation to get this bill across the finish line. I am pleased it passed out of the Senate, and I look forward to passing it in the House and having it signed into law by the President.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, this is sensible and prudent to the administration of justice in my home State.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, this is a good day on the floor of the House. S. 1340 will improve the administration of justice in the Federal courts of North Carolina.

This is not only a bipartisan, bicameral effort, but it is also evidence of Republicans and Democrats working together for the uplifting of justice.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the leadership of Representative ROSS in bringing this bill forward, and I hope all of my colleagues will enthusiastically support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, S. 1340 would redefine the boundaries of the Middle and Eastern Districts of North Carolina to place Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall (a sub-installation of Fort Bragg located roughly 40 miles away) entirely within the Eastern District.

After having been introduced by both Senators from North Carolina, S. 1340 passed the Senate last week. H.R. 2746, the identical House companion to S. 1340, which recently passed the Judiciary Committee, was introduced by Congresswoman ROSS and Congressman HUDSON and was cosponsored by every member of the North Carolina House Delegation.

This is bipartisan, bicameral legislation that will improve the administration of justice in North Carolina.

Currently, even though Fort Bragg sits on the outskirts of Fayetteville, which is in the Eastern District, the base straddles both judicial districts.

The result of this split means that a federal case arising on one part of Fort Bragg will be heard at the Fayetteville courthouse, which is roughly 20 minutes away, while a case arising on another part of the base could be heard at courthouses more than two hours away. The logistical difficulties resulting from Fort Bragg's split jurisdiction can extend beyond the inconvenience of unnecessarily long travel times—in criminal cases, for example, courts have had difficulty ensuring that defendants have received notice of their rights. S. 1340 will fix that.

I want to thank Ms. ROSS for her bipartisan work on this issue, and for championing this legislation in the House. I am pleased to support this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it as well.

Mr. Speaker, S. 1340 will improve the administration of justice in the federal courts in North Carolina.

I appreciate the leadership of Representative ROSS in bringing this bill forward, and I hope all my colleagues will support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1340.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

#### FOUNDATION OF THE FEDERAL BAR ASSOCIATION CHARTER AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2021

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2679) to amend title 36, United States Code, to revise the Federal charter for the Foundation of the Federal Bar Association, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2679

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Foundation of the Federal Bar Association Charter Amendments Act of 2021".

#### SEC. 2. ORGANIZATION.

Section 70501 of title 36, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (b) and redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (b).

#### SEC. 3. MEMBERSHIP.

Section 70503 of title 36, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking subsections (a) and (b) and inserting the following:

“(a) ELIGIBILITY.—Except as provided in this chapter, eligibility for membership in the corporation and the rights and privileges of members are as provided in the bylaws.”; and



(2) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (b).

#### SEC. 4. GOVERNING BODY.

Section 70504 of title 36, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

##### “§ 70504. Governing body

“(a) BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—The board of directors is the governing body of the corporation. The board may exercise, or provide for the exercise of, the powers of the corporation. The board of directors and the responsibilities of the board are as provided in the bylaws.

“(b) OFFICERS.—The officers and the election of the officers are as provided for in the bylaws.”.

#### SEC. 5. RESTRICTIONS.

Section 70507 of title 36, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

##### “§ 70507. Restrictions

“(a) STOCK AND DIVIDENDS.—The corporation may not issue stock or declare or pay a dividend.

“(b) POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.—The corporation or a director or officer in his or her corporate capacity may not contribute to, support, or participate in any political activity or in any manner attempt to influence legislation.

“(c) DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME OR ASSETS.—The income or assets of the corporation may not inure to the benefit of, or be distributed to, a director, officer, or member during the life of the charter granted by this chapter. This subsection does not prevent the payment, in amounts approved by the board of directors, of—

“(1) reasonable compensation; or

“(2) reimbursement for expenses incurred in undertaking the corporation's business, to officers, directors, or members.

This subsection does not prevent the award of a grant to a Federal Bar Association chapter of which an officer, director, or member may be a member. This subsection also does not prevent the payment of reasonable compensation to the corporation's employees for services undertaken on behalf of the corporation.

“(d) LOANS.—The corporation may not make a loan to a director, officer, member, or employee.

“(e) IMMUNITY FROM LIABILITY.—Members and private individuals are not liable for the obligations of the corporation.

“(f) CLAIM OF GOVERNMENTAL APPROVAL OR AUTHORITY.—The corporation may not claim congressional approval or the authority of the United States Government for any of its activities; it may, however, acknowledge this charter.”.

#### SEC. 6. PRINCIPAL OFFICE.

Section 70508 of title 36, United States Code, is amended by striking “the District of Columbia,” and inserting “a United States location decided by the board of directors and specified in the bylaws.”.

#### SEC. 7. SERVICE OF PROCESS.

Section 70510 of title 36, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

##### “§ 70510. Service of process

“The corporation shall comply with the law on service of process of the State or District in which it is incorporated.”.

#### SEC. 8. DEPOSIT OF ASSETS ON DISSOLUTION OR FINAL LIQUIDATION.

Section 70512 of title 36, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

##### “§ 70512. Deposit of assets on dissolution or final liquidation

“On dissolution or final liquidation of the corporation, any assets of the corporation remaining after the discharge of all liabilities shall be distributed as provided by the board of directors, but in compliance with the charter and bylaws.”.

#### SEC. 9. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

##### GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2679.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2679, the Foundation of the Federal Bar Association Charter Amendments Act of 2021, makes important changes to the Federal charter for the Foundation of the Federal Bar Association.

This legislation is intended to give the Federal Bar Association the flexibility it needs to operate well into the future without the need for further congressional amendment.

Among other things, the legislation makes the following changes to the association's charter:

It requires the board of directors to decide, and specify in the bylaws, the location of the principal office.

It specifies that the bylaws, not the charter, must provide for the terms of membership, the responsibilities of the board of directors, and the election of officers.

It prohibits a director or officer in his or her corporate capacity from contributing to, supporting, or participating in political activities.

It expands a prohibition on loans for directors and officers to include members and employees.

It specifies that on dissolution or final liquidation of the corporation, any remaining assets must be distributed as provided by the board of directors instead of deposited in the Treasury.

I thank Mr. CHABOT for introducing this important bipartisan legislation, along with Mr. RASKIN.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2679 and, as well, support this insight and new look at justice, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2679, the Foundation of the Federal Bar

Association Charter Amendments Act of 2021.

The Federal Bar Association was founded in 1920 as a nonprofit organization seeking to strengthen the Federal legal system and administration of justice. In 1954, Congress chartered the Federal Bar Association as a congressionally chartered organization under title 36 of the United States Code.

□ 1700

The FBA serves the Federal legal community and public by promoting standards of professional competence and ethical conduct, providing educational programs, and facilitating the administration of justice.

The FBA is also committed to bringing civics education programs to classrooms across the country. As a congressionally chartered organization, it takes an act of Congress to make changes to the FBA's charter. The FBA has not amended or updated its charter since 1954.

H.R. 2679 amends the FBA's current charter to allow the organization to choose the location of its principal office, restrict its officers from engaging in political activity, and change its charter language to conform with language used in other congressional charters. In addition, this legislation will allow the FBA to make simple changes to its bylaws without an act of Congress.

I want to thank my colleague, Mr. CHABOT from Ohio, for his diligent work on this legislation. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN), the distinguished gentleman who is the cosponsor of this legislation here in the House. We thank him so much for his leadership.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Texas for her leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to serve as the lead Democratic cosponsor of the bill introduced by my friend from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT), the Foundation of the Federal Bar Association Charter Amendments Act of 2021.

The Federal Bar Association is the primary voluntary bar association for attorneys, both in the private and public sectors, who practice in the Federal courts. The bill will permit the foundation to better fulfill its role as the only institution chartered in America by Congress to promote the Federal administration of justice, the advancement of Federal jurisprudence, and the practice of law in the Federal courts by providing it with the organizational flexibility that it needs to grow and to adapt to its contemporary mission.

The original charter created a framework that has served FBA well for the last six decades. During these years, the foundation has, indeed, strengthened Federal jurisprudence and promoted legal education and understanding at the Federal level, and it

has improved the lives of a lot of people.

One community outreach program I know about through a number of my constituents is the Wills for Veterans initiative, which is a pro bono project where the FBA chapters provide the drafting of wills and signing services for veterans in our communities.

Another initiative set up the Dr. J. Clay Smith Jr. Diversity in the Legal Profession Scholarship program, which aims to promote diversity in the profession and to promote the inclusion of racially and ethnically diverse students in law schools and in the work of the Federal Bar Association.

All of these programs and initiatives broaden and strengthen the legal community and need to be bolstered in the years ahead. To allow the FBA greater flexibility to operate and grow as the legal community changes, the current charter must be amended.

In its current iteration, the existing charter codifies strict membership and governance requirements that constrain member development and nimble governance of the organization. This rigidity presents serious challenges as the organization seeks to expand its critical educational and charitable work.

H.R. 2679 makes technical fixes to the charter that will give the FBA the needed flexibility to advance its mission in the 21st century. In the place of legislatively fixed membership criteria, it permits FBA to establish and update membership criteria through the bylaws process itself. Similar provisions authorize enhanced flexibility in the composition and duties of the members of its board.

In general, the measure would enable the FBA to swiftly meet the needs and the priorities of the organization and improve the administration of Federal justice. I urge all colleagues to support the legislation.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Again, we have found ourselves striking a chord for justice and clarification to an important organization that stands for justice, the Federal Bar Association. I thank the sponsors of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation makes a number of important changes to strengthen the charter of the Foundation of the Federal Bar Association.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2679, the Foundation of the Federal Bar Association Charter Amendments Act of 2021, makes important changes to the federal charter for the Foundation of the Federal Bar Association.

This legislation is intended to give the Federal Bar Association the flexibility it needs to operate well into the future, without the need for further congressional amendment.

Among other things, the legislation makes the following changes to the Association's charter:

It requires the board of directors to decide, and specify in the bylaws, the location of the principal office;

It specifies that the bylaws—not the charter—must provide for the terms of membership, the responsibilities of the board of directors, and the election of officers;

It prohibits a director or officer, in his or her corporate capacity, from contributing to, supporting, or participating in political activities;

It expands a prohibition on loans for directors and officers to include members and employees; and

It specifies that on dissolution or final liquidation of the corporation, any remaining assets must be distributed as provided by the board of directors instead of deposited in the Treasury.

I thank Mr. CHABOT for introducing this important bipartisan legislation, along with Mr. RASKIN.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation makes a number of important changes to strengthen the charter of the Foundation of the Federal Bar Association.

I urge all Members to support the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2679, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3239.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Texas?

There was no objection.

#### PROVIDING FOR AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS FOR CUSTOMER EDUCATION INITIATIVES AND NON-AWARDS EXPENSES OF COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION WHISTLEBLOWER PROGRAM

Mr. KHANNA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 409) to provide for the availability of amounts for customer education initiatives and non-awards expenses of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Whistleblower Program, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 409

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION WHISTLEBLOWER PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, there is established in the Treasury a separate account (referred to in this section as the “account”), the amounts in which shall be available for the sole purposes of—

(1) carrying out the activities described in section 23(g)(2)(B) of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 26(g)(2)(B)) (referred to in this section as “customer education initiatives”); and

(2) funding the administrative, programmatic, and personnel expenses of the Whistleblower Office and the Office of Customer Education and Outreach of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (referred to in this section as the “Commission”) in carrying out section 23 of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 26) (referred to in this section as “non-awards expenses”).

(b) TRANSFERS FROM FUND INTO ACCOUNT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commission shall transfer up to \$10,000,000 from the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Customer Protection Fund established under section 23(g)(1) of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 26(g)(1)) (referred to in this section as the “Fund”) into the account.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts transferred under paragraph (1) shall be available for obligation without further appropriation and remain available until October 1, 2022.

(3) REMAINING AMOUNTS.—Amounts remaining in the account that are unobligated on October 1, 2022, shall be returned to the Fund.

(c) REQUIREMENT FOR OBLIGATIONS.—The Commission may make obligations from the account only when the unobligated balance of the Fund is insufficient to pay non-awards expenses and expenses for customer education initiatives due to awards that the Commission has ordered under section 23(b) of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 26(b)).

(d) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—The Commission shall include in each report required under section 23(g)(5) of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 26(g)(5)) the same information with respect to the account as the Commission includes in the report with respect to the Fund, to the extent the information is relevant to the account.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. KHANNA) and the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. FISCHBACH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KHANNA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. KHANNA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 409.

S. 409 provides a bipartisan, short-term legislative solution to address a funding shortage in CFTC's Customer Protection Fund. The Consumer Protection Fund is used to pay whistleblower awards that fund the salaries and expenses of the Whistleblower Office and the Office of Customer Education and Outreach.

Without this critical funding, CFTC would have to suspend some operations and furlough employees in the Whistleblower Office and the Office of Customer Education and Outreach.

This short-term solution is by no means a replacement for the much-needed comprehensive CFTC reauthorization. It will still, though, be a positive step to ensure that the CFTC can accomplish the important mission to promote the integrity, resilience, and vibrancy of the U.S. derivatives markets.

The Committee on Agriculture passed a committee print equivalent of this measure unanimously by voice vote last Wednesday.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 409. I want to second what my colleague, the gentleman from California, has said about the importance of the CFTC Whistleblower Office and the Office of Customer Education and Outreach, and, of course, the employees who work in those offices.

These offices help the Commission meet its mission to promote integrity, resilience, and vibrancy of the U.S. derivatives markets. I am proud to support today's legislation to avoid unnecessary disruptions to these activities and needless staff furloughs.

The work in these offices, particularly the Whistleblower Office, helps to root out violations of the law which harm individuals and undermine derivatives markets. Fraud and market manipulation can steal customer funds, distort prices, disrupt orderly trading and settlement, and sap confidence in the fairness of our markets. Whistleblowers are a critical source of information which helps the Commission protect the integrity of our commodity markets.

I also want to emphasize that today's legislation does not spend any new money or create any new programs. Rather, it sets aside existing funds to meet existing obligations. S. 409 ensures that funds to support the functioning of the whistleblower and customer education offices are temporarily prioritized over the funds to pay whistleblower awards in order to keep the offices fully functional. In the end, both obligations will be fully met as Congress intended.

As the ranking member of the Commodity Exchanges, Energy, and Credit Subcommittee, I feel a particular responsibility to make sure that the CFTC has the best tools at its disposal to meet its mission.

As we move forward in the coming months, I am looking forward to digging deeper into the work of the Commission and coming together to craft a responsible CFTC reauthorization bill which makes permanent improvements to the Whistleblower Office funding mechanism and meets the needs of the 21st century financial regulator.

I want to take a moment to thank Chairman SCOTT and Ranking Member THOMPSON for their willingness to involve the whole committee in this legislative effort. As a new member of the committee, I appreciated the opportunity to act as a body in support of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KHANNA. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say simply that I am proud to support this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support S. 409.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. KHANNA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 409.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DEUTCH) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

## ENHANCING STATE ENERGY SECURITY PLANNING AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1374) to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to provide Federal financial assistance to States to implement, review, and revise State

energy security plans, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 398, nays 21, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 173]

YEAS—398

Adams	Crow	Himes
Aguilar	Cuellar	Hinson
Allred	Curtis	Horsford
Amodei	Davids (KS)	Houlihan
Armstrong	Davis, Rodney	Hoyer
Arrington	Dean	Hudson
Auchincloss	DeFazio	Huizenga
Axne	DeGette	Issa
Bacon	DeLauro	Jackson
Baird	DelBene	Jackson Lee
Balderson	Delgado	Jacobs (CA)
Banks	Demings	Jacobs (NY)
Barr	DeSaulnier	Jayapal
Barragán	DesJarlais	Jeffries
Bass	Deutch	Johnson (GA)
Beatty	Diaz-Balart	Johnson (LA)
Bentz	Dingell	Johnson (OH)
Bera	Doggett	Johnson (SD)
Bergman	Donalds	Johnson (TX)
Beyer	Doyle, Michael F.	Jordan
Bice (OK)	Duncan	Joyce (OH)
Biggs	Dunn	Joyce (PA)
Bilirakis	Emmer	Kahele
Bishop (GA)	Eshoo	Kaptur
Bishop (NC)	Estes	Katko
Blumenauer	Evans	Keating
Blunt Rochester	Fallon	Keller
Boebert	Feenstra	Kelly (IL)
Bonamici	Ferguson	Kelly (MS)
Bost	Fischbach	Kelly (PA)
Bourdeaux	Fitzgerald	Khan
Boyle, Brendan F.	Fitzpatrick	Kildee
Brady	Fleischmann	Kilmer
Brown	Fletcher	Kim (CA)
Brownley	Fortenberry	Kim (NJ)
Buchanan	Foster	Kind
Buck	Fox	Kinziger
Bucshon	Frankel, Lois	Kirkpatrick
Budd	Franklin, C.	Krishnamoorthi
Burgess	Scott	Kuster
Bustos	Gaetz	Kustoff
Butterfield	Gallagher	LaHood
Calvert	Gallego	LaMalfa
Cammack	Garamendi	Lamb
Carbajal	Garbarino	Lamborn
Cárdenas	Garcia (CA)	Langevin
Carl	Garcia (TX)	Larsen (WA)
Carson	Gibbs	Larson (CT)
Carter (GA)	Jimenez	Latta
Carter (LA)	Gohmert	LaTurner
Carter (TX)	Golden	Lawrence
Cartwright	Gomez	Lawson (FL)
Case	Gonzales, Tony	Lee (CA)
Casten	Gonzalez (OH)	Lee (NV)
Castor (FL)	Gonzalez,	Leger Fernandez
Castro (TX)	Vicente	Lesko
Cawthorn	Gooden (TX)	Letlow
Chabot	Gosar	Levin (CA)
Cheney	Gottheimer	Levin (MI)
Chu	Granger	Lieu
Ciilline	Graves (LA)	Lofgren
Clark (MA)	Graves (MO)	Long
Clarke (NY)	Green (TN)	Loudermilk
Cleaver	Green, Al (TX)	Lowenthal
Cline	Griffith	Lucas
Cloud	Grijalva	Luetkemeyer
Clyburn	Grothman	Luria
Clyde	Guest	Lynch
Cohen	Guthrie	Mace
Cole	Hagedorn	Malinowski
Comer	Harder (CA)	Malliotakis
Connolly	Harshbarger	Maloney,
Cooper	Hartzler	Carolyn B.
Correa	Hayes	Maloney, Sean
Costa	Hern	Mann
Courtney	Herrera Beutler	Manning
Craig	Hice (GA)	Mast
Crawford	Higgins (LA)	Matsui
Crenshaw	Higgins (NY)	McBath
Crist	Hill	McCarthy
		McCaul

McClain  
McClintock  
McCollum  
McEachin  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McKinley  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Meijer  
Meuser  
Mfume  
Miller (IL)  
Miller (WV)  
Miller-Weeks  
Moolenaar  
Mooney  
Moore (AL)  
Moore (UT)  
Moore (WI)  
Morelle  
Moulton  
Mullin  
Murphy (FL)  
Murphy (NC)  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Nehls  
Newhouse  
Newman  
Norcross  
Norman  
Nunes  
O'Halleran  
Oberholte  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Owens  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Palmer  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascarell  
Payne  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Pfluger  
Phillips  
Pocan  
Porter  
Posey

Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Reed  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (NY)  
Rice (SC)  
Rodgers (WA)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rose  
Rosendale  
Ross  
Rouzer  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Rutherford  
Ryan  
Sanchez  
Sarbanes  
Schalise  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schradler  
Schrier  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sessions  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Simpson  
Sires  
Slotkin  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Smucker  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Spartz  
Speier  
Stansbury  
Stanton  
Stauber  
Steel  
Stefanik

Steil  
Steube  
Stevens  
Stewart  
Strickland  
Suozi  
Swalwell  
Takano  
Taylor  
Tenney  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Tiffany  
Timmons  
Titus  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres (NY)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Turner  
Underwood  
Upton  
Valadao  
Van Drew  
Van Dyne  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walorski  
Waltz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson Coleman  
Webster (FL)  
Welch  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Wexton  
Wild  
Williams (GA)  
Williams (TX)  
Wilson (FL)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Yarmuth  
Young  
Zeldin

## NAYS—21

Bowman  
Brooks  
Bush  
Escobar  
Espallat  
Garcia (IL)  
Good (VA)

Greene (GA)  
Harris  
Herrell  
Huffman  
Jones  
Massie  
Meng

Omar  
Perry  
Pressley  
Roy  
Tlaib  
Velázquez  
Weber (TX)

## NOT VOTING—11

Aderholt  
Allen  
Babin  
Burchett

Davidson  
Davis, Danny K.  
Fulcher  
Hollingsworth

Mrvan  
Pingree  
Salazar

□ 1900

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Messrs. ROY, BROOKS, ESPAILLAT, WEBER of Texas, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, Ms. HERRELL and ESCOBAR changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. LONG, HIGGINS of New York, and HERN changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 173 and H.R. 1374, I mistakenly recorded my vote as “yes” when I should have voted “no.”

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE  
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei  
(Balderson)  
Clarke (NY)  
(Jeffries)  
Cooper (Clark  
(MA))  
DeFazio (Davids  
(KS))  
DeSaulnier  
(Matsui)  
Españat  
(Jeffries)  
Garcia (IL)  
(Garcia (TX))  
Hoyer (Brown)  
Johnson (TX)  
(Jeffries)  
Kelly (IL)  
(Jeffries)  
Kim (NJ)  
(Pallone)

Kirkpatrick  
(Stanton)  
Kuster (Blunt  
(Rochester)  
Lawson (FL)  
(Evans)  
Lieu (Beyer)  
Lowenthal  
(Beyer)  
Lynch (Clark  
(MA))  
Maloney,  
Carolyn (Rice  
(NY))  
McCauley  
(Arrington)  
Meng (Clark  
(MA))  
Moulton (Beyer)  
Mullin (Cole)  
Napolitano  
(Correa)

Neal (McGovern)  
Pappas (Clark  
(MA))  
Payne (Pallone)  
Porter (Levin  
(CA))  
Rodgers (WA)  
(Joyce (PA))  
Ruiz (Aguilar)  
Rush  
(Underwood)  
Sewell (DelBene)  
Suozi (Panetta)  
Thompson (MS)  
(Butterfield)  
Torres (Clark  
(MA))  
Vela (Gomez)  
Velázquez  
(Jeffries)  
Wilson (FL)  
(Hayes)

Foxx  
Frankel, Lois  
Franklin, C.  
Scott  
Gaetz  
Gallagher  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Garbarino  
Garcia (CA)  
Garcia (IL)  
Garcia (TX)  
Gibbs  
Gimenez  
Gohmert  
Long  
Golden  
Gomez  
Gonzales, Tony  
Gonzalez (OH)  
Gonzalez,  
Vicente  
Good (VA)  
Gooden (TX)  
Gosar  
Gottheimer  
Granger  
Graves (LA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green (TN)  
Green, Al (TX)  
Greene (GA)  
Griffith  
Grijalva  
Grothman  
Guest  
Guthrie  
Hagedorn  
Harder (CA)  
Harris  
Harshbarger  
Hartzler  
Hayes  
Hern  
Herrell  
Herrera Beutler  
Hice (GA)  
Higgins (LA)  
Higgins (NY)  
Hill  
Himes  
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Houlahan  
Hoyer  
Hudson  
Huffman  
Huizenga  
Issa  
Jackson  
Jackson Lee  
Jacobs (CA)  
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Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
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Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
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Kelly (IL)  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kim (CA)  
Kim (NJ)  
Kind  
Kinzinger  
Kirkpatrick  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster  
Kustoff  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamb  
Lamborn  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)

Larson (CT)  
Latta  
LaTurner  
Lawrence  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NV)  
Leger Fernandez  
Lesko  
Letlow  
Levin (CA)  
Levin (MI)  
Lieu  
Lofgren  
Long  
Loudermilk  
Lowenthal  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Luria  
Lynch  
Mace  
Malinowski  
Malliotakis  
Maloney,  
Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Mann  
Manning  
Massie  
Mast  
Matsui  
McBath  
McCarthy  
McCaul  
McClain  
McClintock  
McCollum  
McEachin  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McKinley  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Meijer  
Meng  
Meuser  
Mfume  
Miller (IL)  
Miller (WV)  
Miller-Meeks  
Moolenaar  
Mooney  
Moore (AL)  
Moore (UT)  
Moore (WI)  
Morelle  
Moulton  
Mullin  
Murphy (FL)  
Murphy (NC)  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
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Nehls  
Newhouse  
Newman  
Norcross  
Norman  
Nunes  
O'Halleran  
Oberholte  
Owens  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Pallone  
Palmer  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascarell  
Payne  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Perry  
Peters  
Pfluger  
Phillips  
Pocan  
Porter  
Posey  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Reed  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (NY)  
Rice (SC)  
Rodgers (WA)

Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rose  
Rosendale  
Ross  
Rouzer  
Roy  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Rutherford  
Ryan  
Sanchez  
Sarbanes  
Schalise  
Scanlon  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schradler  
Schrier  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sessions  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Simpson  
Sires  
Slotkin  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Smucker  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Spartz  
Speier  
Stansbury  
Stanton  
Stauber  
Steel  
Stefanik

PREVENTING CRIMES AGAINST  
VETERANS ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. ROSS). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 983) to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide an additional tool to prevent certain frauds against veterans, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 416, nays 5, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 174]

## YEAS—416

Adams  
Aguilar  
Allen  
Allred  
Amodei  
Armstrong  
Arrington  
Auchincloss  
Axne  
Babin  
Bacon  
Baird  
Balderson  
Banks  
Barr  
Barragán  
Bass  
Beatty  
Bentz  
Bera  
Bergman  
Beyer  
Bice (OK)  
Biggs  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NC)  
Blumenauer  
Blunt Rochester  
Boebert  
Bonamici  
Bost  
Bourdeaux  
Boyle, Brendan  
F.  
Brooks  
Brown  
Brownley  
Buchanan  
Buck  
Bucshon

Budd  
Burgess  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Calvert  
Cammack  
Carbajal  
Cárdenas  
Carl  
Carson  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (LA)  
Carter (TX)  
Cartwright  
Case  
Casten  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Cawthorn  
Chabot  
Cheney  
Chu  
Cicilline  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Cleaver  
Cline  
Cloud  
Clyburn  
Clyde  
Cohen  
Cole  
Comer  
Connolly  
Cooper  
Correa  
Costa  
Courtney  
Craig  
Crawford  
Crenshaw

Crist  
Crow  
Cuellar  
Curtis  
Davids (KS)  
Davidson  
Davis, Rodney  
Dean  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
DelBene  
Delgado  
Demings  
DeSaulnier  
DesJarlais  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Donalds  
Doyle, Michael  
F.  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Emmer  
Escobar  
Eshoo  
Españat  
Estes  
Evans  
Fallon  
Feenstra  
Ferguson  
Fischbach  
Fitzgerald  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Fletcher  
Fortenberry  
Foster

Jackson  
Jackson Lee  
Jacobs (CA)  
Jacobs (NY)  
Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
Johnson (TX)  
Jones  
Jordan  
Joyce (OH)  
Joyce (PA)  
Kahele  
Kaptur  
Katko  
Keating  
Keller  
Kelly (IL)  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kim (CA)  
Kim (NJ)  
Kind  
Kinzinger  
Kirkpatrick  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster  
Kustoff  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamb  
Lamborn  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)

Mullin  
Murphy (FL)  
Murphy (NC)  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Nehls  
Newhouse  
Newman  
Norcross  
Norman  
Nunes  
O'Halleran  
Oberholte  
Owens  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Pallone  
Palmer  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascarell  
Payne  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Perry  
Peters  
Pfluger  
Phillips  
Pocan  
Porter  
Posey  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Reed  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (NY)  
Rice (SC)  
Rodgers (WA)

Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Tiffany  
Timmons  
Titus  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres (NY)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Turner  
Underwood  
Upton  
Valadao  
Van Drew  
Van Dyne  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walorski  
Waltz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson Coleman  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Welch  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Wexton  
Wild  
Williams (GA)  
Williams (TX)  
Wilson (FL)

Wilson (SC)  
WittmanWomack  
YarmuthYoung  
Zeldin

## NAYS—5

Bowman  
BushOcasio-Cortez  
Omar

Pressley

## NOT VOTING—9

Aderholt  
Brady  
BurchettDavis, Danny K.  
Fulcher  
HollingsworthMrvan  
Pingree  
Salazar

## □ 1923

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE  
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodel (Balderson)	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Neal (McGovern)
Clarke (NY)	Kuster (Blunt Rochester)	Pappas (Clark MA))
Cooper (Clark MA))	Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Payne (Pallone) Porter (Levin CA))
DeFazio (Davids KS))	Lieu (Beyer) (Beyer)	Rodgers (WA) (Joyce (PA))
DeSaulnier (Matsui)	Lynch (Clark MA))	Ruiz (Aguilar) Rush (Underwood)
Espallat (Jeffries)	Maloney, Carolyn (Rice NY))	Sewell (DelBene) Suoizzi (Panetta) Thompson (MS Butterfield)
Garcia (IL) (Garcia (TX))	McCaul (Arrington)	Torres (Clark MA))
Hoyer (Brown)	Meng (Clark MA))	Vela (Gomez)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)	Moulton (Beyer)	Velázquez (Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Jeffries)	Mullin (Cole)	Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
Kim (NJ) (Pallone)	Napolitano (Correa)	

THERE IS STILL WORK TO BE  
DONE

(Mr. LANGEVIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of our newest Federal holiday. Juneteenth marks the critical point in our Nation's history when the final enslaved Americans were freed from the evil bondage of slavery 156 years ago.

Honestly, as a student growing up in Rhode Island, surrounded by mostly White classmates, I was never taught about Juneteenth. As much as I hate to admit it, Juneteenth was simply not a part of my education.

Some of my colleagues have suggested that we should ignore our history, as inconvenient or uncomfortable as it may be. Well, that is wrong. As a nation, we must own up to our mistakes and celebrate our ability to overcome them, not attempt to sweep them under the rug.

Juneteenth is every bit a part of American history. It is a time to honor those who fought so hard to end slavery and to reflect on the work that remains before true racial justice is achieved.

As we celebrate last week's vote, let us recommit ourselves to rooting out the systemic racism that still plagues our Nation.

REQUEST TO CONSIDER H.R. 18, NO  
TAXPAYER FUNDING FOR ABOR-  
TION

(Mr. MCCARTHY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, the Declaration of Independence says that our God-given freedoms are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. As Members of Congress, we made a commitment to uphold those freedoms equally for everyone, but Democrats and their radical allies are chipping them away.

Let's be clear. The Hyde amendment is not discriminatory. Instead, it is an essential safeguard that not only protects Americans' right of conscience, but also has saved more than two million lives from abortion since its first enactment in 1976.

Until recently, it was also overwhelmingly bipartisan. In fact, one of the most vocal supporters in Congress was then-Senator Joe Biden. He told one of his constituents in 1994, "The government should not tell those with strong convictions against abortion, such as you and I, that we must pay for them."

Well said, Mr. President.

Since then, the purpose of Hyde hasn't changed. The strong convictions of American people against abortion hasn't changed. In poll after poll, they tell us they strongly support a wall of separation between abortions and taxpayers.

And the science hasn't changed. If anything, it has proven beyond a shadow of doubt that human life begins at conception.

One thing, however, has changed: The Democrats. By putting Hyde on the chopping block, the message they are sending is clear and chilling; that the radical demands of the socialist left drown out common sense, science, and the views of most Americans; that the party of "safe, legal, and rare" is now the party of abortion on demand, until or even after the point of birth, and funded by taxpayers; and that the government will compel taxpayers to violate their strongest convictions.

Madam Speaker, the question before us today is a simple and straightforward moral issue. To represent the values of all Americans, Congress must respect their rights of conscience and not disregard them.

Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, and the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 18, the No Taxpayer Funding for Abortion, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

## □ 1930

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under guidelines consistently issued by successive Speakers, as recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual, the Chair is constrained not to entertain the request unless it has been

cleared by the bipartisan floor and committee leaderships.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, on the Republican side, it is cleared, so there is only one party denying it.

CALLING ON NEED FOR COM-  
PREHENSIVE MENTAL HEALTH  
LEGISLATION

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise this evening to call my colleagues' attention to the dire need for Congress to continue building upon recent progress to unlock the mysteries of the human brain and serious mental illness. Along with other legislation we are working on in the field of health, we have to create and pass robust mental health legislation.

Alongside other members of our Congressional Mental Health Caucus and the Bipartisan Addiction and Mental Health Task Force, we are pulling together legislation to establish a comprehensive Mental Health Crisis Response Act.

I invite all of our colleagues to please work with our bipartisan working group. America has waited too long. The fundamentals of our social economy depend on the good health of our citizenry, and their ability to access quality and affordable behavioral health services has for too long been ignored.

Countless constituents face insurance barriers when accessing mental health services, and we must address the negative social and physical determinants of health that cause trauma and tragic illnesses.

It is time for us to take meaningful action. Again, I invite my colleagues to join us in preparing this important legislation.

REQUEST TO CONSIDER H.R. 18, NO  
TAXPAYER FUNDING FOR ABOR-  
TION ACT

(Mr. SCALISE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, and the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 18, the No Taxpayer Funding for Abortion Act to codify the Hyde amendment language, and I ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under guidelines consistently issued by successive Speakers, as recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual, the Chair is constrained not to entertain the request unless it has been cleared by the bipartisan floor and committee leaderships.

## CONSTITUENTS ARE FRUSTRATED

(Ms. SCANLON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. SCANLON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to share a letter to the editor from a constituent published this morning. Here is what he said:

I worked the polls for 10 years, which included 20 elections and over 25 hours of training. As the years passed, technology improved, training got more efficient, and communications were state of the art. I am so proud to be an American and contributing to our system of democracy.

At my poll, five of us work together. There are also two watchers from each party. The results are posted on the door of the polling place immediately for residents to see. Votes are checked against duplications and death certificates. We have a paper ballot that can be matched to a voter machine. The machines are not hooked up to the internet, preventing interference and hacking.

My heart breaks with every utterance of voter fraud. Please don't let the GOP erode voting rights.

Signed: Former Republican.

I share this constituent's frustration. We are both fed up with people repeating lies about the security of our elections in order to justify voter suppression.

#### REQUEST TO CONSIDER H.R. 18, NO TAXPAYER FUNDING FOR ABORTION ACT

(Ms. STEFANIK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, as a new mom expecting a child this fall, I will never forget my husband and I hearing our child's heartbeat for the first time, truly the greatest miracle of life. But sadly, that culture and value of life are under attack.

The Hyde amendment has historically been supported by both Republicans and Democrats for more than 40 years.

American taxpayers should never be forced to pay for abortions, and since 1976, this Chamber has agreed and passed the Hyde amendment with bipartisan support. But now, President Biden and House Democrats caving to the far left are trying to reverse course and strip the Hyde amendment from the budget.

It is unacceptable that President Biden is destroying a policy that has saved over 2.4 million innocent American lives.

Every President since Carter has signed the Hyde amendment into law. It is a critical lifesaving protection that goes beyond party-line politics. It is about human life and protecting the most innocent among us.

The majority of Americans agree that taxpayer dollars should never be used to fund abortions. Democrats should listen.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, and the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 18, the No Taxpayer Funding for Abortion Act, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair has previously advised, the request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

#### HONORING THE LIFE OF DANIEL DELGADO TORRES

(Mr. CORREA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CORREA. Madam Speaker, today, I rise to honor the life of one of my constituents, an Anaheim resident, Specialist Daniel Delgado Torres, who suddenly passed away on February 16 in an automobile accident.

The son of immigrants, I recently had the opportunity to meet with his mother and father, who told me a story. They said from the early days that they could remember, Daniel dreamed of being an American soldier. In 2016, he had the opportunity when he joined the United States Army, and he became the first of his family to join the military.

He was deployed to Afghanistan and was awarded the Army Achievement Medal for helping save the lives of seven of his fellow soldiers.

Daniel was just 22 when he passed away. He is survived by his parents, Teresa and Aurielo; his sister, Yasiry; his girlfriend, Noelia; and their young son, Joaquin.

Madam Speaker, I thank Daniel for his service to our country.

#### REQUEST TO CONSIDER H.R. 18, NO TAXPAYER FUNDING FOR ABORTION ACT

(Mr. SMITH of New Jersey asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, 166 Members of Congress have cosponsored H.R. 18, the No Taxpayer Funding for Abortion Act, to make the Hyde amendment and other current abortion funding prohibitions permanent and to ensure that the Affordable Care Act conforms with the Hyde amendment.

According to public opinion polls, most Americans, almost 60 percent, according to the Marist poll, agree that taxpayers should not be forced against their conscience to fund abortion.

Years ago, then-Senator Biden wrote to constituents, explaining his support for the Hyde amendment, and said it would "protect both the woman and her unborn child. . . ." He said: "I have consistently—on no fewer than 50 occasions—voted against Federal funding for abortions. . . . Those of us who are opposed to abortion should not be compelled to pay for them." So said Senator Biden. I totally agree.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, and the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 18 and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, the request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

#### INFRASTRUCTURE IN AMERICA NEEDS OVERHAUL

(Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I rise to support acting, taking up and passing the American Jobs Plan and the American Families Plan.

Our infrastructure is in dire need of an overhaul, and it can't be put off any longer.

We also need to invest in the human infrastructure in our country, and we don't have to choose one over the other.

Americans across the Nation rely on sustainable infrastructure to get their children to school, to get to work, to facilitate commerce. We need to build on the investments that this Congress has already made through the American Rescue Plan, including dollars that are flowing to our communities.

Madam Speaker, \$2 million has recently been sent to Milwaukee for the East-West Bus Rapid Transit project in my district, a green public transit option.

I support the American Jobs Plan, bold investment to get every lead pipe in our country out from underneath our ground.

I also support investments in paid leave, childcare, and expanded access to affordable and quality health insurance.

I urge my colleagues to support these measures.

#### REQUEST TO CONSIDER H.R. 18, NO TAXPAYER FUNDING FOR ABORTION ACT

(Mr. HARRIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Speaker, today, the House debated several bills to address the health and safety of children and newborns, including those that would ban crib bumpers and mandate stability standards for furniture that could fall on children.

Unfortunately, this body did not consider any legislation that would continue to ensure that precious taxpayer dollars are not used to fund abortions that intentionally kill babies. At a time when this protection of the unborn may be stripped from Federal funding bills for the first time in nearly 50 years, it should be pointed out that abortion ends exponentially more lives than crib bumpers or furniture.

Madam Speaker, I, therefore, ask unanimous consent that the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, and the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 18, the No Taxpayer Funding for



Abortion Act, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, the request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

#### CONGRESS MUST STOP VIOLENCE IN AMERICA

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise with a heavy heart with the extended amount of violence in this country that has taken hold of us through the pandemic, and now we seem to be under siege.

No, it is not one isolated issue or community. It is not one isolated reason. But it is a heavy burden on our children. Our children have experienced an enormous amount of violence.

I intend, in my subcommittee, to discuss and have a briefing on both gun violence and the impact on children, as well as violence, and to be able to work with the administration on collaborative ways of dealing with the ending of gun trafficking that has been a source of the mass spreading of guns.

Laws like permitless guns, though I know they are in 12 States, create a synergism of opportunity for guns to be spread everywhere, and then the lack of respect for the dignity of our children so that guns are not stored. I intend to introduce a gun storage bill.

I ask that if you see something, say something. We must, as a Congress and America, stop the violence.

#### REQUEST TO CONSIDER H.R. 18, NO TAXPAYER FUNDING FOR ABOR- TION ACT

(Mrs. CAMMACK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Hyde amendment, which is the longest pro-life precedent in American history. This amendment prevents our taxpayer dollars from ending the lives of society's most vulnerable, the unborn.

Madam Speaker, for over 40 years, Congress, both Republican and Democrat administrations, have supported the Hyde amendment to prohibit publicly funded abortions. That tradition seems to have ended with this current administration.

Protecting life is not and should not be a partisan issue. The President and congressional Democrats need to listen to the American people, who overwhelmingly support life and continue to uphold this important protection.

We as a country believe in life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, which is why we must defend that vital first tenet of life and support the Hyde amendment.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means,

and the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 18 and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, the request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

□ 1945

#### A TRIBUTE TO BRADLEY KARMEN

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a truly great public servant. Mr. Bradley Karmen served 41 years at the Department of Agriculture, most recently as associate deputy administrator of Farm Programs at the Farm Service Agency.

Put in perspective, President Lincoln established the Department of Agriculture in 1862, and Brad Karmen worked there for nearly one-third of the Department's entire existence.

Ironically, Brad is a city kid, having grown up on Long Island. He would be the first to tell you he knew nothing about agriculture or the Federal farm policy that he would help fashion over the course of nearly a half century. It is not an exaggeration to say that no regulation cleared the Farm Service Agency or farm law was enacted without Brad's careful eye and wise counsel.

Madam Speaker, I don't know how a Long Island kid with no knowledge of agriculture or farm policy came to dedicate his professional career to helping the American farmer, but I am sure grateful he did.

Thank you, Brad, for your distinguished career of public service. Godspeed.

#### HONORING THE LIFE OF HUGH BROWN McNATT

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember and honor the life of Hugh Brown McNatt, who passed away on June 1, 2021.

Hugh was known throughout Georgia for his remarkable career as a trial lawyer for over 50 years. Born on June 23, 1946, in Uvalda, Georgia, Hugh learned the importance of hard work, humility, and dedication to helping others. He flourished in law school and immediately began trying cases all over Georgia and throughout the southeast.

After advocating for others his entire life, he won several awards, including the Tradition of Excellence Award and the Thomas O. Marshall Professionalism Award.

Outside the courtroom, he was a member of many organizations, includ-

ing the American College of Trial Lawyers, the American Board of Trial Advocates, and the International Society of Barristers.

He left a lifelong impact on his community, Georgia politics, his countless friends, and his family.

My thoughts and prayers are with his family, friends, and all those who knew him during this most difficult time.

#### REQUEST TO CONSIDER H.R. 18, NO TAXPAYER FUNDING FOR ABOR- TION ACT

(Mrs. FISCHBACH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, since 1976, the Hyde Amendment has protected American taxpayers from being complicit in the atrocity that is abortion on demand. And since 1976, the Hyde Amendment has been reauthorized on a bipartisan basis, signed into law by both Republican and Democrat Presidents, and supported by most Americans, until now, as President Biden's proposed budget eliminates it altogether.

Madam Speaker, we are treading in dangerous territory. Democrats have completely abandoned millions of pro-life Americans just like me, who vehemently oppose using taxpayer dollars to fund abortion. And even worse, they have done it for no other reason than to appease their own radical base.

President Biden said it best in 1994: "Those of us who are opposed to abortion should not be compelled to pay for them." And in 2006, he said: "Won't support public funding of abortion."

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, and the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 18 and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, the request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

#### PRESIDENT BIDEN'S UNIFIED AGENDA

(Mr. CRENSHAW asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CRENSHAW. Madam Speaker, I rise today to note an odd philosophy that I have seen amongst my Democrat colleagues, and it is this: The belief that if one regulation is good, then ten must be better. Of course, that is not true, but it is actually worse than that. The Biden administration is proposing 2,500 new regulations; they call this "the unified agenda." I am not sure what is unifying about suffocating American businesses and workers under D.C. bureaucrats.

We are killing our economy by the death of a thousand cuts. Our products will be more expensive, and that is if

their manufacturing isn't just immediately shipped off to China.

Biden said he wouldn't ban fracking outright, but will make it impossible to build new projects, build pipelines, or export our clean American natural gas that would decrease global carbon emissions.

These new regulations will take away our choices on healthcare, encourage illegal immigration, discourage the enforcement of our immigration laws, and more than that, this philosophy of regulate at any cost will result in silly regulations like this: Reducing disturbances to Hawaiian spinner dolphins from human interaction.

This is not how we govern.

#### REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF WILLIAM JAMES LEAVY

(Mr. FALLON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FALLON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life of my godfather and uncle, William James Leavy—a life very well-lived, he passed away February 16, 2021.

Bill Leavy was married to his wife, my aunt, Gloria, for 67 years. They had three children: Cynthia, Cheryl, and Colleen, and one grandchild, Jonathan.

Bill Leavy served in the United States Army in Korea in combat for two full years, and the horrors that he must have seen.

In his later years, he worked as a letter carrier for the post office and was awarded a 50-year gold membership in the National Association of Letter Carriers.

His favorite pastime was poetry, and he was extremely proud of that; and his family knew him as an "Irish poet."

I look back on a life very well-lived. He was my godfather; he was my uncle; and he married the love of his life.

He fought for this country because he loved this country.

And if we could all honor all our veterans, and, tonight, Bill Leavy. Thank you.

#### FUND THE POLICE FOR PEACEFUL STREETS

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, in June of last year, the city of Portland, Oregon, cut \$16 million from their police budget, and shut down a unit of the police which was designed to reduce violence in the city.

As Republicans predicted—and a lot of others—this has not led to peaceful streets. Portland Mayor Ted Wheeler has been forced to ask for more funding for police.

This is not unique to Portland. Major cities across the U.S. have seen a spike in violent crime as they cut police budgets. Last year, New York City

defunded their police department budget by about \$1 billion, or 9.2 percent. The result? Murder is up 17 percent; shooting incidents are up 77 percent. In Los Angeles, homicides are now up 23 percent after a defunding.

How much more evidence will the defund the police movement need before they admit they were wrong and innocent people are indeed being killed? On top of this, prosecutors in some areas are refusing to charge perpetrators and putting criminals back on our streets to continue their crimes.

We must push back against these radicals who want to defund the police and stop this crime wave.

#### WOKENESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to talk about the state of affairs here in the people's House and the extent to which the majority has been using the time on the floor of this valuable body, the people's House, to promote wokeness first rather than America first. And this is what we see every single day.

Madam Speaker, I have a few of my colleagues here tonight with me because this is such an important time in our country's history. We have so many important issues we need to be addressing, ought to be addressing, and yet, the people's House is not addressing them. And instead, the people's House is focusing on advancing wokeness first instead of America first.

I have got a number of things I am going to get into and talk about addressing these particular issues, but I would just note that my good friend's—and someone I admire a great deal—birthday is tomorrow, and that is Justice Clarence Thomas.

And for those who know his story and have read his biography, his autobiography, written through the eyes of his relationship with his grandfather—"My Grandfather's Son"—Justice Thomas, I think represents all that is great and good about this country.

He represents all that is great and good about overcoming the devastating impact of Jim Crow laws in the South, the discrimination that we saw rampant in his native hometown of Savannah, and watching his life story and walking through his life story, and the progression of what that meant and where he ended up and what he achieved.

And then what we witnessed in that fall of 1991 with the obscene, absurd actions by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary—chaired, by the way, by then-Senator Joe Biden—attacking this good man, Clarence Thomas, attacking his integrity, attacking his character.

And yet, what do we see out of the life and service of Clarence Thomas but

the embodiment of the fulfillment of the American Dream and a recognition of what you can achieve when you fight for it, when you work for it, and you overcome the odds against you. And what a beautiful story it is.

And why do I raise that now? Because in a world of wokeness, in a sea of wokeness, all driving an agenda—purposeful, by the way, by my colleagues on the other side of the aisle—to divide this country by race, to divide this country, and to highlight issues of division and separation, as Justice Roberts fairly eloquently stated, he said: "It's a sordid business, this divvying us up by race." And we see it every single day. And it is highlighted by this body. I am going to go through that in a minute.

Madam Speaker, every single thing this administration, every single thing this Democrat-led House of Representatives, everything that the Democrat-led United States Senate is doing, is designed very purposely to divide us by race, and we should be better than that.

And I think there are things that we all know that are on the minds of the American people, whether it is increasing prices, because we spent \$6 trillion and lumber prices are going up, and housing prices are going up. We have a border that is under assault; cartels who run our border. And we are turning the keys of the kingdom over to Iran and China instead of siding with Israel. And we are flooding the economy with dollars and driving up inflation, but also racking up mountains of debt. All of these things are occurring.

And the regulations that my friend from Texas, Mr. CRENSHAW, was just talking about, the regulation-strangling business, we are paying people more not to work than to work.

And all of our small businesses are at home going, "stop it. Please stop it." I have introduced legislation set up to end those unemployment benefits.

Will we debate those here in this Chamber?

No. No, sir.

Why? Because we are going to advance woke legislation. We are going to talk about woke bills. We are not going to talk about all the small businesses—by the way, often owned by minorities, often owned by people who need to be able to hire people and they can't because this institution spent \$6 trillion and doled it out to destroy the American Dream by paying people more to work than to not work. It is absolutely astounding.

And that is what we have. This Chamber is empty. What have we done today? We have voted on a couple of random bills—I don't know if they are suspension bills or what we did today. What are we even going to do this week? The American people don't know, because we are not doing anything. They're looking at this Chamber and they are saying: What are you doing?

We have an obligation to fight and defend the American people and to do

our job, and I am delighted to have my friends from Texas here.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BABIN).

Mr. BABIN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for having this Special Order on such a crucial time in our history.

You don't have to look hard to see the devastation left behind from the wokeism movement currently plaguing our beloved country. Our schools and our universities, our esteemed and feared military, our government on every level, and our history itself are being contaminated by those pushing socialism and division under the guise of being morally woke.

□ 2000

Webster's dictionary defines the word "woke" as being "aware of and actively attentive to imparted facts and issues, especially issues of racial and social justice."

Well, I can tell you with absolute certainty that I am woke to the following:

First, I am woke to the fact that innocent men, women, and children across the country are being hurt and killed because of the left's call to defund the police around this Nation.

I am woke to the fact that Democrats are more than willing to spend your hard-earned tax dollars on housing and free handouts for illegal aliens, but cannot be bothered to care for our homeless and our veterans.

I am woke to the fact that the Critical Race Theory is racist in itself.

And, lastly, I am woke to the fact that painting America as a racist nation is wrong on every level and a slap in the face to those of every color, every ethnicity, and creed who courageously paid the ultimate sacrifice so Old Glory could wave boldly and freely for years to come. Now I am hearing calls from the far left and those who are woke to replace our beloved Old Glory.

Where has common sense gone?

If the left truly wants to discuss social justice, I encourage them to talk to the countless minority business owners who watch their life's work be looted and burned in front of their very eyes last year because of woke ideologies.

Go talk to the engineer who was fired and can't pay his bills now because President Biden has foolishly blocked the Keystone pipeline. Go talk to the migrant woman who was assaulted and raped during her trek to the southern border of the United States because Joe Biden and KAMALA HARRIS told her to come here and invited her here.

I could go on, but here is the bottom line: If we don't stand firmly against this movement, America, whose mighty wings have fought to defeat evil tyrants, communism, and Nazism in order to lift freedom-loving people out of the hands of oppressors all over this world, could soon be a socialist dictatorship herself and completely unrecognizable to all who love her and

fought for her and died for her. And a world without a free America is a dark world indeed.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas, and I appreciate his remarks and his comments very much.

Madam Speaker, in just a minute I am going to turn it over to the other gentleman from Texas—in just a minute—and I know he has got some issues he wants to talk about involving border security.

Because, as three representatives from Texas here, I think I can speak on behalf of the entire delegation, at least the Republican side of the delegation, that our State is under siege. Our State is under siege in a way that it has not been for upwards of almost 180 years.

And you think about what is happening at the border and the extent to which cartels have operational control of our border, the extent to which we have attacks on American citizens, ranchers who are getting their fences torn down, ranches that are being ransacked.

We have people who are struggling. We have migrants who are dying in these ranches, migrants who are dying on the rivers. We have migrants who are being abused on the journey. We have little girls who are being abused.

If you spend a minute, a minute on the Rio Grande, instead of pontificating in this godforsaken Chamber, and you go talk to these migrants who are coming across the Rio Grande, then you see what is actually happening to these human beings all in the false name of compassion.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS), and I would ask what his views are about the current state of things with respect to the border.

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman ROY for not only standing in tonight to speak forthrightly to the American people, but also including other Members of the Texas delegation to have conversations with the American people not just about the topic of being woke, but actually the things that are actually happening to the United States of America.

The Congressman is exactly right, there is a crisis in America today. There is a crisis that takes place because of such a rapid and swift transition to the ultraleft. The transition that has taken place began immediately upon President Biden accepting the oath of office and walking, driving, going back to the White House after he had taken an oath of office, where he raised his hand and he repeated, among the other words, to "well and faithfully execute the laws of the United States."

Well, there is a little bit more than just "well and faithfully execute the laws of the United States." I believe the American people want and need a

stable person who will recognize that they need someone to work in their best interest, in the best interest of their community, in the best interest of their job, in the best interest of safety, in the best interest of trying to give every single person in this country a better opportunity to have a better life. That is what I believe is behind the "well and faithfully execute the laws of the United States."

In fact, what has happened is there is a sweeping revolution that is going on in the United States of America by the elected officials. Elected officials who have turned a blind eye to the things in the past that were seen as stable, as reasonable, and something that was in the best interest to protect the people that they represent.

Day after day we have watched what happened down at the southern border of this country. I, too, went down. I am no stranger to the border. I previously lived in El Paso, Texas, for a number of years. My father served as the chief judge of the Western District of Texas and had to deal with not just the crime, but some of the circumstances that happened along the border. They came home to roost, so to speak, within the United States of America.

And as a Federal district judge, he tried his best to deal favorably, fairly, with people who violated the law. But where there were people who were criminals, who were not here to serve in the best interest of the United States of America, those who would become enemies of the State because what they did is they would import drugs, drugs which would kill Americans.

We have just been through a terrible epidemic in this country of opioid abuse. Opioid abuse that we all recognize, much of it was inherently begun and started here in the United States, but that has taken hold with other drugs now, fentanyl, methamphetamines, heroin, cocaine.

And in that process, we look to where this comes from. This comes from other countries, by and large, other countries who have people who want to kill and make money off the demise of the American people.

Yet the President of the United States, at the time he served as Vice President—because I know because the Drug Enforcement Administration senior officials have repeatedly said that the intelligence that was given to the then-Vice President, now President of the United States, they understood firsthand the danger that came from an open border.

The dangers that came when we did not have active law enforcement and intelligence would cause the deaths of thousands of Americans because of the illicit drugs. Illicit drugs that not only are addicting, but many times mixed in a way that a user never knew they were taking them. The availability of fentanyl, as an example.

Yet the President of the United States, with this vast knowledge of understanding from his service to the

country as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, as Vice President of the United States, he already knew the story.

The story that he wanted to project was that he is a kid from Pennsylvania, who knew what real America is. But what has happened is that he personally, and the radical left, have created a circumstance in this country that, we, as Republicans, are talking about tonight. That we are supposed to be woke to understanding the social implications. The enormous implications to people that we represent.

Yet, seemingly, it is the police that are the problem. Seemingly, it is the border that is the problem by enforcing the law. Seemingly, it is the ability that they want for criminals to run rampant throughout not just our neighborhoods, but across this country.

Madam Speaker, I would say to the young Congressman from Texas that we need his voice, his voice of compassion, his voice of common sense that says we need to move this country back to where it was simply a few months ago. Where we respect members of law enforcement, men and women of law enforcement who make house calls because they are asked to come and make dispute resolution many times, and then to take care of the law as it applies to a circumstance.

We need to get back to where we understand that the men and women of not just the U.S. Customs and Border Protection and U.S. Border Patrol are back on their job instead of being moved over to take care of 1 million people who, in the first 6 months, have come through illegally.

We need to go back to elected officials who actually understand that the people who elected them aren't for woke. What they are for is this body to come together to where we understand that we have an obligation to protect the men and women and children and seniors and disabled people of this country. We have an obligation to stand behind our law enforcement and to provide them with better training and the things that they need, equipment, to properly do their job.

Instead, we are watching our country, whether it is Chicago or Los Angeles or New York City where criminals run rampant because of woke, that says we are supposed to defund the police department. We are supposed to defund those activities that would offer safety and security and opportunity for the most vulnerable of our society, and then blame others when people of color or of different races are harmed by criminals and thugs.

I watched this morning on TV of the murder that took place in Chicago of the young couple that came to a stoplight and were accosted and killed by thugs, criminal thugs.

I watched about a young man walking down the street in broad daylight in New York City and was stabbed repeatedly by a criminal this weekend.

No wonder this happens. We have already run the police out of town. We have already run people out of town who legitimately can stand up and have that obligation.

Madam Speaker, I come here tonight to join my two Texas colleagues to say, woke may be a term that we are supposed to get about enlightenment that we need to be good and better to each other, that we need to understand that there are people who might not agree with me, and I might not agree with them.

□ 2015

But “woke” has taken on a different theme. It has taken on a theme of taking on responsibility and respect. It has taken away the ability that we have in this body to effectively even be heard by each other. It has taken away the ability of millions of Americans to where they no longer feel the safety and security of their own home, of their own city street, or even their ability to stand up to those who have a different opinion.

Madam Speaker, I think what Congressman ROY is doing tonight is more than just standing up and expressing an opinion. It actually is an opinion that I believe millions of Americans support and respect by this gentleman doing this Special Order tonight.

I would call on this House of Representatives and all of its Members to understand that this phase we are going through will have a very difficult, difficult conclusion for many people who cannot effectively get through what is happening to them, to people who live in cities where police will no longer be, to small businesses that are burned to the ground, and to judges who are no longer judging based upon the rule of law but rather fear.

Madam Speaker, we as the Republican Party are not standing up and yelling and screaming. We have much resolve to us. But we ask tonight that the American people hear us that we condemned what happened on January the 6th. We condemn what is happening when people take advantage of law enforcement, take advantage of people, and take advantage of this great country.

Let us hope that tonight in our resolve of speaking forthrightly and honestly that we want to be that great country with shining cities on the hill where people work together, where people have a common interest and goals for their communities, and generations of people can work together whether you be a retired senior citizen, Madam Speaker, or whether you be a young child who knows not except that you live in a great country.

We need to speak plainly, but we are not yelling and screaming. We are not blaming someone else for the problems. But we will say this: The Republican Party of this House of Representatives stands for people to be safe in their own homes, for women who are in their own homes with their own children

who will not be taken advantage of because they do know they have a backup and that is the police departments, that they know that the rule of law will effectively provide them with the needs that they have to live in the greatest country in the world, that our law enforcement agencies will know that they can continue to evolve into professionalism, that they will be able to effectively heal themselves and make the changes.

I call on law enforcement to continue to make these changes. My Republican Party has these conversations with law enforcement every day. But I call on the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Christopher Wray, just as when my father, Judge William Sessions, was Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to stand up for law enforcement and expect them and want them to become professional.

Madam Speaker, we must heal what has happened.

Sunday, at church, I heard no less than 50 times the word redemption, the words that we are sinners, that we make mistakes, that we need to look at each other with the faithfulness of a great nation. I heard words of love and respect for those even that we disagree with.

But, Madam Speaker, we are not down pounding on tables tonight. We are simply trying to say what we believe is true, and that is that I believe that there are tens of millions of Americans who want and need this country to be safe. They want and need our elected officials, whether they be Republican or Democrat, that they need their elected officials to understand that their life and their family are important, and that until we get back to the standards of performance of expectations where law enforcement is allowed to effectively and professionally be there as the backup, where our military knows that we are there to support them and that our elected officials will stand on the side of righteousness, we are going to continue to wander through this terrible time that I call chaos.

It is my hope, as we drop to our knees this evening, that we do offer a prayer for our President, President Biden. I know him, and I know he has been through difficult times in his life. But, Madam Speaker, I would ask tonight that we give respect and prayer and ask that the President please understand that the most vulnerable who are there still need others to be of assistance, and we need to make sure that this country heals itself with love, respect, and admiration for each other.

I want to thank the young Congressman for tonight, for his bringing forth this opportunity to speak about where our country is. I want him to know that I personally admire him, respect him, and appreciate his sound call for a voice of reason and opportunity for America's future.

May God bless our country.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for allowing me to speak.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Texas. I particularly thank him for referring to me as young. I will take it.

Interestingly, and I will probably have more to say about this, but it was 10 years ago in July that I was diagnosed with Hodgkin's lymphoma, with a 4-month-old daughter and a not quite 2-year-old son, not 100 percent sure whether I was going to be able to do like I did last weekend and go see my son play Little League baseball and see my daughter go off to camp last week.

Madam Speaker, that will shift your world view a little bit, as they say, about what is important and what is not important. I can tell you, Madam Speaker, that my dedication to public service was fully renewed after getting through that.

I was very blessed that I got through cancer-free in a matter of months, and Lord willing, I am still cancer-free. There is plenty of wood around here, but I knocked on my head instead.

I am honored the gentleman took the time to come down here and join me and say such nice things. I know the gentleman knows that part of the purpose here is our collective desire in this body to do what is right for this country.

What I cannot for the life of me understand is why my Democratic colleagues continue to insist on using this body to stoke division and to separate us by race, by sex, and by wherever we come from—all the different ways they could possibly come up with to divide us rather than finding ways for us to unite together to protect, defend, secure, and advance this country going forward.

My colleagues from Texas know—I know my friends from Texas know—it has been a full 90 days since the Vice President of the United States was tapped by the President of the United States to be in charge of the border, yet the Vice President has not taken a second to come to the Rio Grande, to come to the Rio Grande Valley, to come to the border.

Now, it wouldn't be enough just to come. By the way, if the Vice President is listening, it is not enough just to go. But it sure would be nice if she could find the southern border on a map, get in her taxpayer-funded airplane, take a direct flight down to the border, and go take the time to meet with Texans, to go take the time to meet with migrants, to take the time to meet with local leaders, and to see what is actually happening in real time at the border.

I know the gentleman knows full well that we just had 180,000 apprehensions in May. We have had over 700,000 apprehensions this year, and we have had over 200,000 got-aways. The Border Patrol estimates 1,000 got-aways every single day coming through between the ports of entry because our Border Patrol is now running processing centers in McAllen.

We all know this. I believe the Vice President knows this. I sent the Vice

President a memo outlining this just in case she doesn't know.

But it is happening to us in real time. It is happening to migrants in real time, and it is happening to ranchers in real time. I know my friends from Texas know that we have had 7,500 pounds of fentanyl that have been intercepted by Border Patrol. Fentanyl is killing our children.

What are we going to vote on this week? What are we going to do this week? I don't even know.

I flew back here from Texas, and I have half my colleagues still voting by proxy even though we are not wearing masks. We are still voting by proxy by saying: I am voting proxy because of the pandemic.

We are not even having half of our committee meetings because we are doing them virtually. We are doing them when we are home in our work periods.

Why aren't we here? Why aren't we here when there are 7,500 pounds of fentanyl pouring into our border? That is just the stuff we are capturing, by the way.

Do you know how many children are dying with marijuana that has been laced with fentanyl? It is happening right now, Madam Speaker.

You hear about the 80,000, 90,000 opioid deaths last year. Madam Speaker, do you know where this stuff is coming from?

Why did Governor DeSantis send resources to Texas to help secure our border? People said: Why would you do that? That is Texas. Because the map and the drugs that are coming into Florida are coming through the Southwest border, and anybody who follows it knows that to be true.

Why is that? Because the cartels that are now running the border profit immensely by moving human beings for profit and by moving fentanyl for profit.

The Cartel Jalisco New Generation just absorbed the Laredo faction and just absorbed the Cartel del Noreste of Los Zetas in Nuevo Laredo. They now have operational control of Tamaulipas. That is a dangerous cartel.

They are moving fentanyl for profit and moving human beings for profit, millions of dollars a day. We know this to be true. We know this from law enforcement agents on the ground—Texans, Federal authorities, Border Patrol, and ICE.

But they are not able to do their job because they are running processing facilities, processing facilities for human beings who we say we are helping because we are saying that we are giving them asylum. By the way, they are not claiming asylum under the statute that the asylum laws were meant to provide.

They come across the river, and there is a sign on trees at the Rio Grande.

By the way, the Vice President and my colleagues on the other side of the

aisle would know this if they bothered to go to the Rio Grande.

If you walk down to the river, Madam Speaker, there is a sign. It says "asilo" with an arrow, and it points to a bunch of bright lights sitting under the bridge, saying go over there.

When I was at the river, I met about 50 migrants at about midnight. There was a group of them, and they were lost. They were going around in circles. So, I drove my truck down the path so they would have light in the dark, so they could get to the processing center.

These are good people seeking a better life. Ask every single one of them why they are coming here, and it is for a job and opportunity. It wasn't for asylum under our laws. We are making a mockery of our laws by saying that anyone who wants to come to our country for opportunity—God bless them, I understand why; I probably would too. If you look at the opportunity you have here, Madam Speaker, as opposed to El Salvador, Guatemala, or Honduras right now, I understand. But we are turning our laws upside down. That is not what asylum laws are for.

Why don't we just sit down and figure it out? Madam Speaker, you can't just say wide-open borders. You can't. It is irresponsible.

Listen to the leaders of Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador. They say it is irresponsible because it is devastating their own countries.

People say: Why don't they fix it? We should have policies to work with them to try to fix it.

But do you know what would fix it the most, Madam Speaker? If we didn't have a wide-open border. If we actually stood up and said: Sorry, you can't just come in unless you actually qualify under our asylum laws, which is a fraction, a tiny fraction, of the 700,000-plus apprehensions that we have apprehended since January 1.

But why aren't we here debating that? Why aren't we coming up with a solution to this problem so that migrants aren't being abused as I speak by cartels so they can make money?

□ 2030

This is the greatest country in the history of the world, but we allow that to occur. We allow that to occur, and we do so in the name of compassion. We do so when people stand up and say: Oh, well, we want to make sure these folks will get here.

Meanwhile, we have people screaming: Kids in cages.

Anybody remember that? Anybody remember the kids in cages? How many of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle ran to the cameras, sat in hearings, and screamed: Kids in cages?

The very structures put in place by the Obama-Biden administration. It is a fact. Everybody knows that that is who created the chain-link barriers in these facilities at the border. Nobody blamed Obama and Biden for doing that.

Air flow, ability to see the migrants, protect them. Oh, no, everybody went out and said: Kids in cages.

Why?

Because we had a massive influx.

But they said: Oh, they are drinking out of toilets.

It was a lie. They weren't drinking out of toilets. They were drinking out of a device that had the water fountain on the top with the toilet down below. We have them in facilities all over, in prisons facilities, where we have people coming in. The water supply in the bathroom right off of this floor is connected to the same water supply between the toilet and the sink. It is a pipe behind the drywall.

Yet they went around saying: Kids drinking out of toilets.

It is shameful. We can't have a rational conversation about what is actually happening in Texas. It is bad. There are children in stash houses right now.

Why are we sitting here doing nothing? Why are we going to have a vote this week on two suspension bills in a quest to go after more wokeness for, I think it is, some LGBTQ small business bill or something on a suspension that failed to get through on the two-thirds vote?

Okay. Debate that. Have it out. They tried to get it through on suspension. It didn't get through. So we are going to do a rule. We won't have any real debate on it, by the way. Everything that the American people see in here is all a sham. There is no actual debate on the floor of this body. And anybody who wants to come debate me on that, I am happy to debate it. There is no debate on the floor of the people's House, ever.

We haven't had an amendment on the floor of the House of Representatives, the people's House, since May of 2016, that was in order on open debate on the floor of the House so that any one of my colleagues could walk down here and say: Hey, I have got an idea. There is a bill. You know what I would like to do? I would like to change something in the bill. Here is an amendment. I would like to send it to the desk, offer my amendment. Hey, what do you think about my amendment? It might make the bill better.

Do you know when I would have liked to have had a debate on that?

Last Friday.

I would have liked to have had a debate on the Juneteenth bill.

Why?

Because the purpose of that bill was excellent. The fulfillment of the Declaration of Independence with the ending of slavery, which we recognize in Texas because of Juneteenth, I didn't support the bill because I didn't think the title was good. There were some other factors. But I didn't support it, and I would have liked to have amended it. Never got a chance to do it, ever. I would have liked to have had the ability to amend it, but couldn't do it.

All right. So you are forced with an up or down vote. We have 2,000-page bills that are \$2 trillion. They are dropped on the floor and they say take it or leave it. And I say, you know

what? I would like to cut something or add something. Can't do it.

I can go up to the Rules Committee and say: Here is my thing. And it gets voted down in the Rules Committee.

If you see amendments on the floor of the House, it is all a fraud. It is all a fraud. They are hand-picked amendments designed to make it look like we are amending, but we are not.

You know, 15 amendments from the majority, 5 amendments from the minority, bam. Hey, look at that. That is debate. We are killing our country by partisan dropping of bills, no matter who is in the majority, by the way.

I said that we haven't had an amendment on the floor since 2016. Guess who was in control of the House for 2 years of that?

Republicans.

When are we actually going to sit down and debate this stuff and do the things that matter?

Again, I go home to Texas and everybody is saying: How can you possibly be allowing this to be occurring on our border?

It is the fundamental duty of the Federal Government to secure the border of the United States, yet we have fentanyl pouring in. We have cartels who run the border. We have Mexico becoming a narco-terrorist state. We have danger to citizens in our country actually occurring.

We have human trafficking and sex trafficking occurring in San Antonio, Austin, all the way up I-35, going over to Houston. We stopped cars in the San Antonio suburbs that have nine immigrants in them going to a stash house in Houston, driven by an American citizen employee of a cartel.

I offered an op-ed explaining that to the San Antonio Express-News, along with the district attorney of Kendall County, Texas, and the San Antonio Express-News wouldn't print it, a fact-based op-ed. We ended up printing it in National Review or someplace online.

Who wants to have a conversation about this stuff?

The American people do. Everybody I talk to in Texas knows this is real. But here we are, and we have a House body and, frankly, an administration that is more interested in advancing wokeness every single day than addressing a wide open border that endangers us and the migrants who seek to come here.

I can't emphasize that enough: a wide open border that endangers American citizens, endangers our children, and endangers the migrants who seek to come here, which my colleagues on the other side of the aisle pat themselves on the back in the false name of compassion that open borders is somehow good for migrants. And it is a lie. It is a blatant lie.

Instead, what are we going to get?

We are going to get a so-called infrastructure bill next week, which will come through here on partisan lines. And what are we going to have in there?

There are the provisions and programs that prioritize funding based on

race, ethnicity, gender, and socially disadvantaged status. One provision, it finds that race and gender-neutral efforts alone are insufficient.

The bill includes a study on how Federal infrastructure planning exacerbated systemic racial, regional, social, environmental, and economic injustices.

We have a bill that establishes 41 new Federal programs, \$20 million a year for implicit bias research and training grants related to racial profiling; \$5 million a year for a program to increase transportation job awareness and diversity; a carbon pollution reduction program.

On the international stage, what do we see?

Our own diplomats are undermining the greatness of America. We have got Linda Thomas-Greenfield, the Ambassador to the United Nations, who said that racial equity is her top focus, and that white supremacy is woven into our founding documents and principles.

Our adversaries, like Russia and China, are weaponizing the leftist agenda. At the summit in Alaska, Secretary Blinken brought up China's imprisonment of millions of Uighur Muslims, and China responded by arguing that the U.S. is not much different, mentioning Black lives matter. The Uighurs.

Military and veterans: Instead of working to develop a lethal, battle-ready force that will kill people and destroy things when called up to do so, which is the purpose of a military, under the guise of reviewing extremism within the ranks of the military in March, Special Operations Command hired its first chief diversity and inclusion officer.

We have seen examples of West Point cadets forced to attend critical race theory presentations. A Space Force officer was fired for saying, "The diversity, inclusion and equity industry and the trainings we are receiving in the military . . . is rooted in critical race theory which is rooted in Marxism."

The Biden VA will now be using American taxpayer dollars to cover sex reassignment surgery.

I had multiple parents of the kids that I was able—or 18-year-olds I was able to nominate to go to academies, and we had a celebration in San Antonio, and every single one of the parents were coming up to me and showing me these videos from the Air Force Academy, West Point Academy, talking about, you know, people having two moms and two dads and all of this woke training. For heaven's sake, it is the military.

I mean, China and Russia is just looking at us and saying: What in the world? Well, they are licking their chops.

You have got critical race theory in education. We are seeing a large-scale effort to impose tyranny over the minds of our children through taxpayer-funded indoctrination.

In Evanston, Illinois, students listened to "Not My Idea: A book about



Whiteness,” which states that “whiteness is a bad idea,” and “always was,” and that “you can be white without signing onto whiteness.”

In Cupertino, California, third graders were required to deconstruct their racial identities and then rank themselves according to their “power and privilege.”

In Oregon, “ethnic standards” will require kindergartners to “understand their own identity groups, including but not limited to race, gender, family, ethnicity, culture, religion, and ability.”

An advisory board linked to Virginia’s Loudoun County Public School District demanded that teachers be dismissed if they criticize the district’s equity training, inspired by critical race theory.

We saw the fellow who was removed or told that he had to be suspended in Loudoun County—I think he was finally restored—because he dared to speak up about this.

Meanwhile, we have got woke corporations all across America and their corporate boards moving the Major League Baseball All-Star Game from Atlanta, Georgia, which is 50 percent Black, to 10 percent Denver. I bet all of those White Coloradans driving around in their Subarus, patting themselves on the back when they go hiking with a rainbow flag on the back of their car or something, feel good about themselves, instead of celebrating Hank Aaron in Atlanta, Georgia.

Why?

Because Georgia was moving an election reform bill with laws that were almost identical to Colorado.

The Major League Baseball said: Oh, no, we are going to go join the woke brigade and we are going to go forward and we are going to move everything to Colorado.

Nothing was proved by that other than Major League Baseball’s wokeness.

I talked about border security because it is so critical to the people of Texas. We can talk about the other things that are critical, all of these programs I just talked about.

People asked: Well, Congressman Roy, why do you come down here and often vote “no”?

Because every single bill dropped on the floor of this House spends money we don’t have, adds regulations that are going to kill small businesses, divides us by race, or adds more laws to the books.

Does anybody think we need more laws, more spending when we are \$30 trillion in debt?

I just once would like to see an actual debate with the 435 Members representing the American people in this Chamber about what in the world we are going to do about \$30 trillion in debt.

But we got nothing. We have got an empty Chamber. The American people can hear my voice echoing. We are not going to actually have a debate about

it. We are just going to spend more money. It is just a race to see who can spend more money.

Does anybody have any belief that we are not endangering our kids and grandkids?

I mean, if somebody wants to come down here and expound on modern monetary theory about how spending all this money is absolutely fine, I am happy to listen. Most people in America don’t believe it. We will have \$30 trillion in debt soon; \$6 trillion spent in the last year.

Do you know how much it cost to win all of World War II?

It was \$4.1 trillion in current dollars.

We just spent \$6 trillion in a year—appropriated. We will spend it out in a little over a year; \$6 trillion.

We are shutting down small businesses, closing our schools. We have 100,000 small businesses closed, 100,000. And now we are paying people more not to work than to work.

Why do you suppose the Vice President of the United States refuses to come to the southern border? Why do you suppose the Vice President of the United States, or the President, refuses to go to the southern border and refuses to take me up on my offer to debate the Vice President anywhere, any time about the border?

Because she knows and the President knows they have zero defense for our current border policies. There is literally no ability to defend the current border policies of the United States. It is laughable. A high school debate team would destroy the President or the Vice President in a debate about our current border because it is so unbelievably unforgivable to turn our borders over to cartels.

But that is what this administration has done. And, again, look, it is all tied back together. This is all in the name of supposed compassion for people and a continued desire to try to drive a wedge and say: Oh, Republicans just don’t want those Brown people to come here across our river. That is what it is about. That is the purpose of the fight and the divide.

Meanwhile, ask any Border Patrol agent, ask anybody along the Rio Grande, ask anybody who is being affected by it, ask any of the migrants about what is happening, how it is happening, about the journey. I am not saying the migrants who come here don’t want to be here. They do.

But look in the eyes of the little 7-year-old girl on the border that I looked into, who had no mom, no dad, no uncle, no aunt, no brother, no sister, nobody with her. But we don’t care. It is all fine. It is all fine for us to have a system in which a 7-year-old girl takes a journey by herself from Guatemala through Mexico in the hands of the cartels to get to our border. We say that is fine.

□ 2045

I can’t state enough—and the reason I am using this time, and I went a lit-

tle longer than the time I thought I was going to use, is because my friend from Texas used a little more time, and I appreciated his being here.

Every single person I talk to in Texas views this through the lens of an existential crisis, and yet it is absolute silence from the administration and this body.

People wonder why Governor Abbott is starting to say he is going to take it upon himself and the State to build a wall or to fund resources at the border.

We have had to do it for years, by the way. Basically, a billion dollars a year, or at least per session, Texas has been funding technology.

Do you know how often the Border Patrol is using technology funded by Texans? Cameras—because their Border Patrol cameras weren’t working—radios. Now the Governor is going down there saying he is going to do a lot of this, and Texas has got to figure out how to fund it.

It is our border; they are our communities. Yet crickets, absolute crickets, devastating crickets, from the Democrat-led House of Representatives and the Democrats in the White House, President Biden and Vice President Harris, who refuse to even come to the border.

I don’t know, the longer this goes on—I get why the Vice President won’t go to the border. How can you look any American in the eye and say you are doing your constitutional duty to defend the United States of America and secure our borders?

Does anybody understand in this Chamber and comprehend how bad it is for our future and the future of our neighbors to the south to empower cartels the way we are empowering them?

Instead of being able to compete with China, by having a robust free trade throughout the Western Hemisphere, to be able to have a strong Mexico that isn’t a narco-terror state, that we can partner with, that we can partner with countries throughout the Western Hemisphere and compete against China and not have this pressure valve coming to our border; instead, we are damaging these countries and empowering the narco-terror state in Mexico, empowering cartels, weakening our country, and endangering Americans.

My friend from the House Judiciary Committee is here, and I am about to give my time up. I will give you a little warning here. In a couple of minutes, I am about to yield.

I appreciate the work that he is doing, with my friend from Colorado, trying to navigate the complexity of antitrust laws with respect to the size of massive companies, particularly massive big tech companies. We are going to have a pretty robust day tomorrow in the House Judiciary Committee. I do want to thank him, since we are here in the Chamber together, for the work that he is doing to try to address that.

I don’t know if I will agree with every bill tomorrow. I know I am going

to support at least one or two. We will see what happens during the process of amending and debating.

What I would say to my friend is that it would be great if we could address every issue with both sides of the aisle engaging and offering amendments and restore regular order so that we can try to get to the heart and the truth of these issues.

We are never going to deal with our spending issues in this country if we don't sit down and roll our sleeves up, like a family or small business has to do. We are never going to address something like the border if we don't sit down and give and take and offer solutions that will work. We are never going to solve healthcare; we are never going to be able to have a strong national defense, without, by the way, being involved in endless conflicts.

I joined with my Democrat friends last week on a measure involving our presence in Iraq. I think we can find agreement at times if we will sit down and do it. But we can't bury our head in the sand and ignore existential crises and hope that they will just go away.

I will just close by renewing my call to my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, the Vice President and the President. Let's actually focus on these crises like the border, and let's actually do our job and our constitutional duty to address them. Let's actually do what we said we were going to do when we took our oaths to the Constitution of the United States, and we said we wanted to be a part of the people's House to debate, to amend, to vote.

I am not afraid of what we are going to do tomorrow. To my friend, we are going to offer bills, we are going to debate, we are going to amend, and we are going to vote. We should do that on the floor of this House, Madam Speaker. We should do that on the floor of this House.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

#### LGBTQ PRIDE MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, to Mr. ROY, I look forward to our debate tomorrow and I think a good resolution on a number of important issues before the committee.

Madam Speaker, I rise this evening to honor Pride Month.

I want to begin by saying that we are grateful to the members of the Congressional LGBTQ-plus Equality Caucus, who continue to be champions for full equality for our community.

Each year, we gather as a community in June to celebrate the progress that our community has made, that is the LGBTQ-plus community, and also to reflect on the work ahead and how

much remains to be done. It is an opportunity each year to really celebrate the progress we have made and recommit ourselves to the work that remains. This year is no different.

In 2021, we come together on the floor of this House to celebrate Pride Month with some very great highs and some very deep lows. Our community was deeply impacted by COVID, both because preexisting conditions added to people's vulnerabilities, but also because segments of our population already face isolation, which was made even worse during the pandemic.

Like all communities, we have been shocked at the efforts to undermine our democracy and restrict the right to vote, restrictions that we know will impact our community, particularly people of color, trans people, and those with disabilities.

Of course, this year alone we witnessed a historic number of anti-transgender laws being introduced around the country, many of them passing. Opponents of equality have decided to zero in on the most vulnerable within our community, the community that is subject to the greatest amount of violence and the worst kind of discrimination, and we must stand up in force against this.

But it wouldn't be Pride Month without a celebration, and we have much to celebrate this year.

In the last 6 months, Congress passed the NO HATE Act, which strengthens hate crimes reporting; we passed the Pulse Night Club Memorial bill. Now the Senate has passed it, and it goes to the President's desk for his signature.

In February, I proudly introduced H.R. 5, the Equality Act, with 224 original cosponsors. It passed the House with bipartisan support. President Biden has challenged Congress to do everything in its power to get him the bill, get it to his desk for his signature.

We are rolling up our sleeves to get the bill passed in the Senate. I am particularly proud that the House of Representatives did its part in passing this critical piece of legislation.

No American should be forced to live in fear of legal discrimination simply because of their sexual orientation or gender identity, and they certainly shouldn't have to worry about whether or not the person in the White House or the State legislature will undermine what few protections they do have.

The Equality Act is a commonsense piece of legislation that gets to the core issue of equality by expanding the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and other existing laws, to ensure that LGBTQ Americans can live their lives free from discrimination.

Equality is a founding principle of this great country, and I hope that by the time I stand before you for Pride Month next year, we will have turned this bill from a hope into a reality.

I am very proud to have the support of so many Members of Congress and so many colleagues. In fact, every single Democrat is an original cosponsor of

the Equality Act, including, of course, you, Madam Speaker.

So I am proud to be a part of a caucus that understands the fundamental importance of recognizing the dignity and value of every person, and Pride Month is about expressing that and affirming that to all LGBTQ-plus people all across this country and all across the world.

Tonight, I am proud to have one of the co-chairs of the Equality Caucus, MARK TAKANO, Chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, a member of the LGBTQ community, a very close friend, a deeply respected colleague, and a great champion for the equality of our community.

I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) to share his views on the celebration of Pride.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I thank my true friend from the State of Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE), who chairs the LGBTQ-plus Equality Caucus, for his work.

I want to say that Pride is always a very special time of year. It is a time of protest, a time of celebration, a time that we remember the struggles, honor the trailblazers, and appreciate the progress that we have made in the fight toward equality.

Throughout our history, LGBTQ people have been denied their basic rights. To this day, LGBTQ Americans across the country still face discrimination in key areas of life, from housing to healthcare.

While the Supreme Court has ruled to expand nondiscrimination protections in employment and made marriage equality the law of the land, in 29 states LGBTQ people aren't fully protected from discrimination.

That is why we are working hard to get the Equality Act signed into law.

Discrimination in this country has also been enshrined into policies at every level, including in the military.

Despite this, thousands of brave LGBTQ Americans have still stepped up to serve our country in uniform. For decades, LGBTQ members of the U.S. military and veterans have faced discrimination stemming from official military policies, including Don't Ask, Don't Tell and the Trans Military Ban.

Before Don't Ask, Don't Tell became an official military policy, servicemembers who were LGBTQ had to hide their identities, and those who were suspected of being LGBTQ were targeted by horrendous and traumatizing so-called witch hunts, which stripped them of their dignity and mistreated them based on a suspicion that had nothing to do with their service.

It is estimated that approximately 114,000 servicemembers were discharged on the basis of their sexual orientation between World War II and 2011, while an estimated 870,000 LGBTQ veterans have been impacted by "hostility, harassment, assaultive behavior, and law enforcement targeting" by discriminatory military policies.

Many LGBTQ veterans who were discharged on discriminatory grounds are

unable to access their VA benefits, and those still serving face inconsistent protections that make them vulnerable to harassment and put their careers at risk.

But the true extent of the harm by discriminatory anti-LGBTQ policies in the military and at the VA is not known or well understood. To remedy the harm that has been done, we must reckon with the truth of what happened and understand the disparate effects of discriminatory military policies on LGBTQ people.

That is why I have introduced the Commission to Study the Stigmatization, Criminalization, and Ongoing Exclusion and Inequity for LGBTQ Servicemembers and Veterans Act, otherwise known as the Commission on LGBTQ Servicemembers and Veterans Act.

This legislation would launch a comprehensive study on the effects of discriminatory military policies on affected servicemembers, their families, and their units to help America learn the full extent of the harm caused by these policies and the status of protections for LGBTQ servicemembers today.

There are currently 250,000 Active Duty LGBTQ servicemembers and more than 1.5 million LGBTQ veterans receiving healthcare from the VA. But there continues to be a pervasive lack of data collection on LGBTQ servicemembers and veteran populations and an absence of education for both members of the military and the general public about members of the LGBTQ community who serve in uniform. This legislation seeks to address that.

It is essential for the American people to hear stories of LGBTQ servicemembers and veterans to understand the stigmatization they endured while serving our country and to know that, despite this, they are still immensely proud of their service.

□ 2100

This month, I have been sharing powerful stories of LGBTQ veterans on my social media. Every video testimonial reveals stories of bravery and profound love for country. It ends with veterans sharing the same message: LGBTQ people want and deserve to serve, just like everyone else.

We have, of course, made a lot of progress as a country, but there is still a lot of work that needs to be done to make the military and VA more inclusive. It is my mission as co-chair of the Equality Caucus and chairman of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to ensure that we honor the service of every American who has served, regardless of their identity.

This past weekend, we saw action that steers us toward that goal. The Biden administration announced that the VA will begin the first steps to expand care to include gender confirmation surgery for transgender veterans. This is truly a first and incredibly significant step that the VA is taking,

and I applaud the VA's decision. Veterans in need of gender confirmation surgery should not have to seek healthcare outside of the VA healthcare system or navigate complicated processes to get the care they need.

This announcement will be life-changing for many, and it is the result of years of hard work and advocacy on behalf of trans veterans and allies.

So in honor of Pride Month, we must keep up the momentum, honor all those who have served our country in uniform, and commit ourselves to creating a truly equal nation.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. TAKANO for his powerful words.

Now, Madam Speaker, I am honored to yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN), who has been a long-standing member of the Equality Caucus and who has always encouraged the celebration of Pride. For the last 8 years, he has led the resolution in the House marking June as LGBTQ Pride Month. I want to thank him again and his office for his efforts, and I thank him for being with us this evening.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, and still I rise. And I rise tonight to continue to make my payments on a debt that I owe.

I am the son of the segregated South. I know what invidious discrimination looks like. I know what it sounds like. I know what it tastes like. I know what it smells like. Because I have suffered invidious discrimination, I want no one else to suffer what I have suffered.

I rise tonight to pay a debt because I didn't get here by myself, and the people who look like me, we didn't get here by ourselves. Along the way there were people of different stripes who made a difference, such that we could have the opportunities that we have today.

So I am proud to say that I am an ally of the LGBTQIA caucus. I am proud to say that I am a member of the congressional LGBTQIA-plus Equality Caucus. And I am proud to say that Mr. CICILLINE is a person who I have great respect for, a person who is making a difference not only in the lives of people who are a member of the community, the LGBTQIA community, but also persons across the length and breadth of the globe, because when you help some directly, you help all indirectly.

I thank Mr. CICILLINE for this pre-eminent privilege to stand tonight and to be a part of making the world a better place for others. I desire, if I may, to continue.

I want to make the world know that the caucus that I am a member of, the LGBTQIA-plus Equality Caucus, has 170 members. The caucus was formed in the 111th Congress. Today, we have introduced the original LGBTQIA-plus Pride Month resolution. This resolution encourages the celebration of the month of June as LGBTQIA-plus Pride Month. It tracks the accomplishments

and the milestones and the fight for LGBTQIA-plus equality. It has 187 cosponsors, minus the 100. It has 87 original cosponsors.

This resolution is endorsed by the National Center for Transgender Equality, PFLAG National, the National LGBTQ Task Force, and the Transgender Foundation of America.

We introduced the first LGBTQ Pride Month resolution in 2013. This resolution had 25 cosponsors. We have introduced a Pride Month resolution in every Congress since 2013.

In 2020, the LGBTQ Pride Month resolution had 62 cosponsors. This year, the resolution has 87 original cosponsors.

Now I would like to just discuss some seminal moments in Pride history. June marks 52 years of Pride celebrations across the country. It was in June of 1970 that the first Pride march took place in New York City to commemorate Stonewall Inn, the site of an act of resistance in June of 1969.

In 1977, Harvey Milk became the first openly gay elected public official in the U.S.

In 1980, the Democratic Party became the first major American political party to endorse a gay rights platform.

In 2000, Vermont became the first State to recognize civil unions between same-sex partners.

In 2003, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled sodomy laws unconstitutional.

In November of 2003, the Massachusetts Supreme Justice Court ruled that preventing gays and lesbians from marrying violates the State constitution.

In 2008, California voters passed proposition 8, a public referendum ending same-sex marriage in the State.

In 2009, Congress passed the Matthew Shepard Act, expanding hate crime laws to include acts motivated by a victim's actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity.

Between 2009 and 2011, Vermont, Iowa, Maine, New Hampshire, the District of Columbia, and New York legitimized same-sex marriage.

In 2010, President Obama officially repealed Don't Ask, Don't Tell, allowing gays, bisexuals, and lesbians to serve openly in the military.

In 2013, the Supreme Court struck down California's proposition 8 and the Federal Defense of Marriage Act.

On June 15, 2020, the Supreme Court ruled that the prohibition against sex discrimination laid out in title 7 of the 1964 Civil Rights Act applied to LGBTQ Americans.

Houston, Texas, has a history that we are proud of. We remember the uprising at Stonewall because it marked the beginning of a movement to outlaw discrimination and laws that prohibited LGBTQIA persons from having the same rights as other persons in this country. Nearly a decade after the resistance displayed in New York at Stonewall Inn, the gay rights movement for equality made its way to Houston, Texas.

Houston's own Stonewall movement occurred in June of 1977, when thousands gathered around city hall in

downtown Houston to protest an infamous antigay activist who was performing in Houston, Texas. According to OutSmart magazine, more than 4,000 protesters marched around the Hyatt Regency Hotel, where the event was held.

The first Houston Pride parade took place in June of 1978, along Westheimer Road; and more than four decades later, it has become the fourth largest Pride parade in the country.

□ 2110

This resolution that we have presented to the House today is one that we will continue to present. We will continue to present it because it is not only the right thing to do, but it is the righteous thing to do.

No person in this country should be treated in such a way as to be defined as mistreated simply because of who they are. We have a right to be ourselves, and we should never be put in a position such that it is perceived that being who you are is inappropriate in a country that extolls the virtues of liberty and justice for all, that extolls the virtue of all persons being equal and endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, among them life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

In this country, every person ought to be proud to celebrate Pride Month.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his very eloquent words.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ADAMS), a tireless advocate for women and historically Black colleges and universities, a member of the LGBTQ Equality Caucus, and an original cosponsor of the Equality Act.

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for his extraordinary work in this area. And I am a proud cosponsor of the Equality Act.

Madam Speaker, I am ALMA ADAMS, and my pronouns are she, her, and hers. Tonight, I rise during Pride Month to honor some of the many LGBTQ elected officials who are working to make North Carolina a more equal and inclusive State.

Last week was Charlotte Black Pride Week, so I am happy to say that North Carolina's 12th Congressional District, which I represent, is home to LaWana Mayfield, who made history in 2011 as Charlotte's first openly gay elected official. Since then, Al Austin and Billy Maddalon joined her as LGBT members of the Charlotte City Council.

In Davidson, Jane Campbell, a retired captain in the United States Navy, serves on the Davidson Town Commission. And Charlotte's John Arrowood made history as the first openly LGBT judge on North Carolina's Court of Appeals.

All of these individuals put themselves forward for public service because they know that we can't sleep on fairness and equal rights. And I am working hard as an ally in Congress,

alongside members of my congressional office, supporting the LGBTQ community, and I promise to continue to fight for their rights.

I wish everyone across our country happy Pride. Now go forth and continue to fight because we can't wait for equality; we have to win it.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend for her eloquent words and for being part of our Pride celebration here tonight.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. NEWMAN), my new colleague who has been such an extraordinary, relentless advocate for our community. I know she does it on behalf of her child but also for children all across America.

Ms. NEWMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative CICILLINE for organizing this Special Order tonight. It is so important.

Madam Speaker, today, I rise on behalf of the millions of LGBTQ-plus Americans who, in 2021, are still fighting for equality in our country.

This year is already record-breaking for anti-trans legislation. Right now, a trans teenager in America is growing up in a country where there are 33 States that have introduced more than 100 bills that aim to curb their rights. The bills are not grounded in science. The bills are not grounded in fact. The lawmakers who have introduced them can't even cite examples of any problem they are designed to solve.

To put it simply, these bills are grounded in hate, and they are not only hateful but demoralizing and frustrating and agonizing, demoralizing to a population of our country that already suffers from high rates of depression, bullying, and suicide.

In the United States, the lifetime depression rate for the general population is roughly 16.6 percent. For America's transgender women, it is 62 percent. Let that sink in.

As a mother of a transgender daughter, I know firsthand how much this weighs on all of our brothers and sisters.

Young LGBTQ-plus Americans need somewhere to turn to for help because most of them don't have someone to turn to. That is true.

In Illinois, we have a 24/7 youth hotline that supports students in crisis and engages trusted adults in their community. Bullying and threats of suicide are the two most common reports through the line. This resource has saved countless lives in Illinois.

But not every State has one of these. That is why I will be introducing legislation to support States' youth mental health and safety helplines and to help States develop these resources if they don't yet have one.

These resources are particularly critical for young Americans who are at a higher risk for bullying and suicide, such as those who belong to the LGBTQ-plus community.

While I continue to urge the Senate to pass the Equality Act, I also want to

urge this entire body to work together so we can do more to support our LGBTQ-plus Americans.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for being part of this Pride Special Order and for her incredible advocacy on behalf of our community, particularly her heroic work on behalf of the transgender community. It is making a real difference.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. AUCHINCLOSS), a new colleague and someone who has been an extraordinary advocate for the LGBTQ community, a great ally for our caucus. He is a member of the LGBTQ-plus Equality Caucus, an original cosponsor of the Equality Act, and a really powerful voice in our fight for equality.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Madam Speaker, as we celebrate Pride Month, I rise to recognize my constituent, my friend, Newton City Councilor Holly Ryan. Councilor Ryan is a long-serving activist in my district and my hometown. She is the first openly transgender woman to serve on a city council in Massachusetts and the first openly LGBTQ-plus person to serve on the Newton City Council.

Holly is a distinguished champion of equality, serving as the founding member and former co-chair of the Massachusetts Transgender Political Coalition. Her advocacy led to the passage of both the 2011 trans rights law and the 2016 public accommodation law, ensuring that no one in the Commonwealth can face discrimination because of gender identity.

I was fortunate to serve with Councilor Ryan on the city council before coming to Congress. Councilor Ryan is a trailblazer, paving the way for a more equal future. Massachusetts is better off thanks to her accomplishments.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for participating in our Special Order and for being such a great ally to our community.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), a distinguished senior member of the Judiciary Committee, someone who has long been a champion of justice and equality, a great ally to the LGBTQ community, an original cosponsor of the Equality Act, and a member of the LGBTQ Equality Caucus.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I thank my dear friend and courageous leader who brought us all together so many years ago and, I believe, built up the Equality Caucus into such an effective spokesperson for all of those who are voiceless in many instances.

Madam Speaker, I thank DAVID CICILLINE. I remember the journey he made on the Equality Act. It was a lot of meetings, a lot of engagement, but he brought us all together. I am very proud to be an original cosponsor and one that gave insight into the necessity for that legislation.

Let me say the very obvious, and that is happy Pride Month. It is an important statement for America, and it is about Americans.

Madam Speaker, these statistics from Texas would give you just a bird's-eye view of what our State is like: percent of adults who are LGBTQ-plus, 4.1 percent; total LGBTQ-plus population, 1,053,000 and, of course, growing; the workforce, 5 percent.

□ 2120

Those who are workers, 647,000; and the LGBTQ-plus, adults raising children, 29 percent—just regular Texans, regular Americans. That is why we stand on the floor of the House today to be able to celebrate Pride Month. And though many of the occasions we have had in Houston and around the Nation are virtual, we are still making our voices heard.

We look forward in Houston to our big Pride Parade, and, of course, we look forward to recommitting ourselves to making equality in every aspect of American life real for members of the LGBTQ community.

We have a shared struggle, a collective joy that is found in the history of that struggle and life experiences that are unique. Unique because individuals have that experience of the LGBTQ-plus. Experiences that many of us have not had, but experiences that sometimes ground themselves in unfair discrimination.

Mr. CICILLINE, I heard a Member on the floor just a few minutes ago indicate how he wanted to amend the Juneteenth legislation. He was sorry he could not amend it. And I was thinking to myself, well, my friend, we have been trying to amend it, establish it, declare it, for 156 years, since the Emancipation Proclamation, the second time around in 1865, in Galveston. And we waited too long. And I would say that we have been fighting for justice for this community, starting with Stonewall in Greenwich Village, and I would say that we could not wait any longer. That was an enormous moment of rising up for your own dignity and freedom and a watershed moment in the LGBTQ movement, reigniting the fight for justice and signaling a new chapter of progress in our country's quest to ensure that fair treatment is the rule, never the exception.

We appreciate the Supreme Court's decision in the fight to respect same-sex couples' right to marry—that took a long time—and to love. Our country's commitment to justice has been maintained by the tireless work of advocates.

I had been here during the Don't Ask, Don't Tell, and just the enormous pride when that was removed from the United States military under President Obama's administration. The auditorium was standing room only as that was signed to ensure that it never would happen again.

This a social movement, enshrined with truth and belief, and the basis of

creating all of us worthy of human dignity.

In keeping with this belief, we cannot forget the great champions of my great State, who have been proud Texans, who have not been afraid, even in the climate that we live: Sara Fernandez, Judy Reed, Tommie Ross, JD Doyle, Dalton DeHart, Judge Jerry Simoneaux, and Judge Fran Watson. But, also, our senior stateswoman, and that is our former mayor, Annise Parker, who led the cause for the status of LGBTQ in our community. We thank you, former Mayor Parker.

We thank you for the fight of equality, though we did not make it in this city when we tried to do an ordinance to indicate that bathrooms were not important and no one in this community should be characterized as attacking anyone but just wanting freedom and justice.

I would like to recognize a few organizations that continue to do great work: The Houston GLBT Political Caucus, Save Our Sisters United, Montrose Grace Place in the Montrose Center—many of these were pioneers in doing the work that was so important.

Madam Speaker, I am reminded of the Ryan White Treatment Act. As a member of the Houston City Council, I was honored to be the only Member of Congress that came from Houston, Texas, to stand by Ryan White and his family here in the United States Congress with the late former Senator Ted Kennedy and Senator Orrin Hatch, the two cosponsors; stand right next to him in a sweaty, very small room. I am not sure why they selected that small room. They must have believed that we were not coming from everywhere to witness this historic moment of the Ryan White Treatment Act and to meet Ryan White at that time. It was an amazing recognition at that time of the need for AIDS treatment.

But sadly to say, I sat by the bedside of many of my constituents whose families would not acknowledge that they had HIV/AIDS, and they died alone. What a moment that we lived through. So many died; so many alone, except for friends who would be willing to be by their bedside. We have come a mighty long way.

Madam Speaker, very quickly, as I close, that honor continues to go to those who continue to fight. My meeting with Matthew Shepard's mother, of sitting with her in my office when we talked about the Matthew Shepard Act, and being so proud for her to include me in her book. How heinous to lose your son in that way. How many parents have had to face that?

But again, I pay tribute to Monica Roberts in Houston, who leaves a gaping hole in the hearts of the LGBTQ-plus community. Monica worked as a trailblazing journalist and advocate, never failing to censure the stories of Black trans people and shining the light on the issues of those often ignored.

We intend to introduce legislation dealing with the sizeable number of

murders against Black trans persons—mostly women. Ray Hill co-organized the first gay rights organization in Houston in 1967, fiercely advocating for those living with HIV and AIDS.

And so the more than 46,000 same-sex couples in Texas, a third of them LGBTQ Texans, who are raising children. This is a new day, but our work for justice has not ended.

We thank the Williams Institute of the UCLA School of Law. Approximately 900,000 Texans identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender. And maybe one day my State will recognize the fullness of the equality of all. Thank goodness for the H.R. 5, Equality Act, that covers Texas as well.

Madam Speaker, in my third closing—with a little bit of humor—but with all seriousness, I wanted to make sure that I added to this RECORD the Texas Tribune article, "Texas lawmakers advance bills blocking access to gender-affirming healthcare despite opposition from LGBTQ Texans, medical associations," directly impacting 17-year-old Indigo Giles, who was able to get surgery before this law, now 19.

Madam Speaker, ending the depression that they faced, ending the attacks that they felt, feeling more comfortable in their skin—that is what this month is all about, saying to them, saying to America: We are pride and we are proud. And we stand together as an extended family of LGBTQ-plus and all of those who, frankly, recognize that our freedom is intertwined with your freedom.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her really eloquent words and for being such a good ally for our community for so long.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON), an education and voting rights advocate, an original cosponsor of the Equality Act, vice-chair of the Equality Caucus here in the House, and an extraordinary champion for our community.

Ms. SCANLON. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague, Representative CICILLINE, for organizing this Special Order hour and for his leadership in introducing and passing the Equality Act, and I look forward to it being signed into law.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Pride Month and to celebrate the rich history of LGBTQ activism in the greater Philadelphia area.

In 1965, years before the Stonewall uprising, protestors borrowed from the tactics of the civil rights movement and staged a sit-in at Dewey's lunch counter in Philadelphia in opposition to its policy of refusing service to "homosexuals," "masculine women," "feminine men," and "persons wearing non-conforming clothing." Can you imagine what they would think today?

Philadelphia is home to this—the first and oldest LGBTQ bookstore in the United States—Giovanni's Room,

as well as Philadelphia Gay News, the oldest LGBTQ publication in the United States. As early as 1981, activists were meeting with the local Department of Public Health to discuss the virus that would eventually become known as AIDS and put pressure on them to address this growing crisis.

In more recent history, Amber Hikes, in the City's Office of LGBT Affairs introduced a more inclusive Pride flag in 2017, adding black and brown stripes to represent LGBTQ people of color.

Today, activism within Philadelphia's LGBTQ community continues through groups like the William Way Community Center, and people like my friend, Kendall Stephens, who is pushing for Pennsylvania to update its hate crime statute to finally include LGBTQ people as a protected class.

From early protests to the continued advocacy of today, the Philadelphia region has plenty to be proud of during Pride Month.

□ 2130

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for being part of this Special Order hour tonight.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. JACOBS), a colleague on the Foreign Affairs Committee, someone who has dedicated her work, even before she got to Congress, to ending childhood poverty to the promotion of human rights and equality. She is an original cosponsor of the Equality Act, a member of the LGBTQ Equality Caucus, and a great advocate for our community. We are delighted she is with us this evening.

Ms. JACOBS of California. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. CICILLINE for yielding to me.

I am honored to join my colleagues tonight to mark Pride Month. I should know note, San Diego actually officially celebrates Pride in July. So I am happy I get an extra month to celebrate with all of you.

Madam Speaker, I stand here today as the proud sister to a trans brother and a gender nonconforming sibling; a proud member of the LGBTQ Equality Caucus; and the proud representative of Hillcrest, the heart and soul of San Diego's diverse and vibrant LGBTQ-plus community.

This year has been difficult for so many of us, but especially for the LGBTQ-plus community. COVID-19 took friends, family members, and beloved community leaders from us. It forced so many into isolation; closed our communal spaces; and added to the economic, mental health, physical health, and childcare burdens.

And to all of the young people stuck at home, away from their friends, and may be with family who doesn't accept you, know this: You are perfect just the way you are and we need you.

But during this pandemic, San Diego's LGBTQ-plus community also rallied together to support one another and to support our community at large. The San Diego LGBTQ Community Center hosted food banks and made home deliveries for folks who were homebound. San Diego Pride hosted vaccine events for LGBTQ-plus people of color, trans, and non-binary people, and those living with HIV.

And next month, at long last, we will finally be able to celebrate Pride together again in person. And as we celebrate, we are also focused on the future. I am proud to work alongside all our LGBTQ-plus siblings to fight for an end to discrimination in all its forms based on sex, sexual orientation, and gender identity.

Earlier this year, I was honored to join every one of my Democratic colleagues as an original cosponsor of the Equality Act, legislation that will be life-changing for so many of my constituents.

The first version of this bill was filed 15 years before I was even born. It had one cosponsor and never got a vote. It is humbling to think about the progress that has happened in my lifetime, progress that was made possible by all those who marched and protested and raised their voices. I am proud to work alongside all of you to continue that work. We will keep up the fight until everyone has equal rights under the law.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for being part of this Special Order hour and for her great support of the LGBTQ-plus community.

Madam Speaker, before I end, I just want to recognize Annise Parker. I also want recognize Barney Frank, Jared

Polis, our former colleagues who have served in this House. And now Governor Polis is the Governor of Colorado. TAMMY BALDWIN and KYRSTEN SINEMA in the United States Senate. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY, MARK POCAN, ANGIE CRAIG, SHARICE DAVIDS, MARK TAKANO, CHRIS PAPPAS, MONDAIRE JONES, and RITCHIE TORRES, who are current Members of Congress. There are nine LGBTQ Members in the House and two in the Senate. So 11 Members in total.

And part of the reason we celebrate Pride is to send a message to the entire community, but especially to young people who may be struggling with their sexual orientation or their gender identity. Pride is a moment for us to say: You are valued. We celebrate you. We honor you. You have a right like every other American to be treated with dignity and respect. You are hearing that from the floor of the United States House of Representatives, where nine Members of our community serve openly and honestly, and two Members in the Senate.

Let that be a message to every young person, every family struggling with the issues of sexual orientation or gender identity, that they are heard, they are valued, they are affirmed and respected.

Happy Pride Month.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of flight delay.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 9 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, June 23, 2021, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 961, the Justice for Juveniles Act, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 961

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—													
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2021– 2026	2021– 2031	
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 983, Preventing Crimes Against Veterans Act of 2021, as



amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 2571, the AMIGOS Act, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 2679, the Foundation of the Federal Bar Association Charter Amendments Act of 2021, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-1434. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of General Stephen R. Lyons, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1435. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Jon T. Thomas, United States Air Force, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1436. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of General Gustave F. Perna, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of general on the retired list, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1437. A letter from the Wildlife Biologist, Migratory Bird Program, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Migratory Bird Subsistence Harvest in Alaska; Harvest Regulations for Migratory Birds in Alaska During the 2021 Season [Docket No.: FWS-R7-MB-2020-0134; FXMB1261070000-201-FF07M01000] (RIN: 1018-BF08) received May 19, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-1438. A letter from the Senior Counsel, Pricing Policy Division, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Auction of Flexible-Use Service Licenses in the 3.45-3.55 GHz Band For Next-Generation Wireless Services; Notice and Filing Requirement, Minimum Opening Bids, Upfront Payments, and Other Procedures For Auctions 110 (Au Docket No.: 21-62) received June 14, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1439. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.622(i), Post-Transition Table of DTV Allotments, Television Broadcast Stations (Amarillo, Texas) [MB Docket No.: 21-52] (RM-11877) received June 1, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1440. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications

Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.622(i), Post-Transition Table of DTV Allotments, Television Broadcast Stations (Jonesboro, Arkansas) [MB Docket No.: 21-56] (RM-11811) received June 1, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1441. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.622(i), Post-Transition Table of DTV Allotments, Television Broadcast Stations (Albany, Georgia) [MB Docket No.: 21-70] (RM-11886) received June 1, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1442. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.622(i), Post-Transition Table of DTV Allotments, Television Broadcast Stations (Green Bay, Wisconsin) [MB Docket No.: 21-72] (RM-11888) received June 1, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1443. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.622(i), Post-Transition Table of DTV Allotments, Television Broadcast Stations (Cedar Rapids, Iowa) [MB Docket No.: 21-51] (RM-11876) received June 1, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1444. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's issuance of regulatory guide — Emergency Response Planning and Preparedness for Nuclear Power Reactors (Regulatory Guide 1.101, Revision 6) received June 10, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1445. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's issuance of regulatory guide — Risk-Informed, Performance-Based Fire Protection for Existing Light-Water Nuclear Power Plants [Regulatory Guide 1.205, Revision 2] received June 10, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1446. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's issuance of regulatory guide — Fire Protection for Nuclear Power Plants [Regulatory Guide RG 1.189, Revision 4] received June 10, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1447. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a

six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to the Western Balkans that was declared in Executive Order 13219 of June 26, 2001, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-1448. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the national emergency, with respect to North Korea, originally declared in Executive Order 13466 of June 26, 2008, as amended, is to continue in effect beyond June 26, 2020, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 202(d); (90 Stat. 1257) (H. Doc. No. 117-45); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

EC-1449. A letter from the Sanctions Regulations Advisor, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Terrorist List Governments Sanctions Regulations received June 14, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-1450. A letter from the Sanctions Regulations Advisor, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Burma Sanctions Regulations received June 14, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-1451. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a notification of a nomination, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-1452. A letter from the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago, transmitting the Bank's Statement of the System of Internal Controls for 2020, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106(a)(1); Public Law 97-258 (as amended by Public Law 101-576, Sec. 306(a)); (104 Stat. 2854); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-1453. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties for Inflation (RIN: 1801-AA21) received May 19, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1454. A letter from the Chairman, Surface Transportation Board, transmitting the Board's final rule — Montana Rail Link, Inc.-Petition for Rulemaking-Classification of Carriers [Docket No.: EP 763] received July 14, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. NADLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 3239. A bill to make improvements in the enactment of title 41, United States Code, into a positive law title and to improve the Code (Rept. 117-67). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. NADLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 3241. A bill to make improvements in the enactment of title 54, United States Code, into a positive law title and to improve the Code (Rept. 117-68). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DEFAZIO: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 1915. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize certain water pollution control programs, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-69). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. DEFAZIO: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 3684. A bill to authorize funds for Federal-aid highways, highway safety programs, and transit programs, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-70). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MORELLE: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 486. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2062) to amend the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 and other laws to clarify appropriate standards for Federal employment discrimination and retaliation claims, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 239) to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for limitations on copayments for contraception furnished by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1443) to amend the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require the collection of small business loan data related to LGBTQ-owned businesses; providing for consideration of the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 13) providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission relating to "Update of Commission's Conciliation Procedures"; providing for consideration of the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 14) providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Environmental Protection Agency relating to "Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Emission Standards for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources Review"; providing for consideration of the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 15) providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Office of the Comptroller of Currency relating to "National Banks and Federal Savings Associations as Lenders"; and for other purposes (Rept. 117-71). Referred to the House Calendar.

### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. BURGESS (for himself and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER):

H.R. 4026. A bill to require the Comptroller General of the United States to submit to

Congress a report on actions taken by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to address social determinants of health; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida (for herself, Mr. PETERS, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. ESCOBAR, and Ms. BONAMICI):

H.R. 4027. A bill to facilitate the generation and delivery of power from affordable and reliable renewable generation projects and energy storage projects; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LONG (for himself, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Ms. SPANBERGER, and Mr. MCNERNEY):

H.R. 4028. A bill to require the Secretary of Commerce to report on and develop a whole-of-Government strategy with respect to the economic competitiveness of the information and communication technology supply chain, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio:

H.R. 4029. A bill to amend the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act to establish an interagency national security review process, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CARBAJAL:

H.R. 4030. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 800 6th Street in Paso Robles, California, as the "Reverend Ruben Franklin Tate, Jr., Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. MOORE of Utah (for himself, Mr. WITTMAN, Ms. STEFANIK, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. COLE, Mr. STEWART, Mr. OBERNOLTE, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, and Mr. TURNER):

H.R. 4031. A bill to modify the restriction in section 3326 of title 5, United States Code, relating to the appointment of retired members of the Armed Forces to positions in the Department of Defense to apply to positions at or above the GS-14 level; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. ALLRED (for himself, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. HUDSON, and Mr. GUTHRIE):

H.R. 4032. A bill to provide outreach and technical assistance to small providers regarding the benefits of Open RAN networks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BAIRD (for himself and Ms. STEVENS):

H.R. 4033. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to improve the Small Business Innovation Research program and Small Business Technology Transfer program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BEYER:

H.R. 4034. A bill to ensure that pre-apprenticeship programs are considered when planning health professions opportunity grant career pathway demonstration projects; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE (for herself and Mr. NADLER):

H.R. 4035. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to prioritize veterans court treatment programs that ensure equal access for racial and ethnic minorities and women, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS (for himself and Mr. SOTO):

H.R. 4036. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act and the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act to provide for Medicare and Medicaid mental and behavioral health treatment through telehealth; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BRADY (for himself, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. NUNES, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. ESTES, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. REED, and Mr. HERN):

H.R. 4037. A bill to amend the Trade Act of 1974 to extend and modify the eligibility requirements for the Generalized System of Preferences, to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to modify temporarily certain rates of duty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARSON (for himself and Mr. SCHIFF):

H.R. 4038. A bill to direct the Director of National Intelligence to submit to Congress an intelligence assessment on threats to the United States associated with foreign violent White supremacist extremist organizations; to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select).

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia (for himself and Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 4039. A bill to require the Secretary of Commerce and the Federal Trade Commission to conduct a study on facial recognition technology, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. CHENEY (for herself and Mrs. DINGELL):

H.R. 4040. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to extend telehealth flexibilities under the Medicare program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CRENSHAW:

H.R. 4041. A bill to terminate the order requiring persons to wear masks while on conveyances and at transportation hubs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. GIBBS):

H.R. 4042. A bill to provide for funding from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund for all Federal Aviation Administration activities for a certain period in the event of a Government shutdown, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. DELBENE (for herself, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. SEWELL, and Mr. UPTON):

H.R. 4043. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure prompt coverage of breakthrough devices under the Medicare program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DONALDS (for himself, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. BABIN, Mr. PERRY, Mr. GAETZ, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. GIBBS, and Mr. GOODEN of Texas):

H.R. 4044. A bill to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to require State and local election officials to notify the chief State election official of a State with respect to the number of voted ballots that have been received and counted in an election for Federal office at the time of the closing of polls for such election, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mrs. MCBATH):

H.R. 4045. A bill to direct the Federal Communications Commission to establish a task force to be known as the "6G Task Force", and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DUNCAN (for himself, Ms. WILD, and Mr. CURTIS):

H.R. 4046. A bill to amend the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act to establish the Office of Policy Development and Cybersecurity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida (for himself, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. PERRY, and Ms. HERRELL):

H.R. 4047. A bill to direct the head of each agency to repeal at least two rules before adopting a proposed rule, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 4048. A bill to impose sanctions and other measures in response to the failure of the Government of the People's Republic of China to allow an investigation into the origins of COVID-19 at suspect laboratories in Wuhan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GROTHMAN:

H.R. 4049. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to give a preference, with respect to project grants for preventive health services, for States that allow trained individuals to carry and administer epinephrine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HICE of Georgia:

H.R. 4050. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to make changes related to family-sponsored immigrants and to reduce the number of such immigrants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HIGGINS of New York:

H.R. 4051. A bill to make opioid treatment programs eligible for grants under section 2008 of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUFFMAN (for himself, Mr. BACON, Ms. OMAR, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. LANGEVIN):

H.R. 4052. A bill to establish a national, research-based, and comprehensive home study assessment process for the evaluation of prospective foster parents and adoptive parents and provide funding to States and Indian tribes to adopt such process; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. JACKSON (for himself, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. LAMBORN, and Ms. STRICKLAND):

H.R. 4053. A bill to provide Federal student loan relief for teachers who work in a military impacted community; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KIND (for himself, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. COLE, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mrs. WALORSKI, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. KILMER, and Mr. MOOLENAAR):

H.R. 4054. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat Indian tribal governments in the same manner as State governments for certain Federal tax purposes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KINZINGER (for himself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. VEASEY, and Ms. HOULAHAN):

H.R. 4055. A bill to establish a cybersecurity literacy campaign, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. LESKO:

H.R. 4056. A bill to require agencies to notify the Director of the Office of Management and Budget when the agency suspends or terminates a Federal award, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. LOWENTHAL (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. KILMER, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BEYER, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. WILD, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. KEATING, Mr. CASE, and Ms. JACOBS of California):

H.R. 4057. A bill to implement the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. MATSUI (for herself and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio):

H.R. 4058. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure coverage of mental and behavioral health services furnished through telehealth; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NEHLS (for himself and Mr. MCCAUL):

H.R. 4059. A bill to reimburse the States for border wall expenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NEWHOUSE (for himself, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. STEW-

ART, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. GAETZ, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. MANN, Ms. CHENEY, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BUDD, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. EMMER, Mr. MOONEY, and Ms. TENNEY):

H.R. 4060. A bill to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to designate the business of importing, manufacturing, or dealing firearms, or importing or manufacturing ammunition pursuant to section 923 of title 18, United States Code, as a critical infrastructure sector, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PASCRELL (for himself and Mr. BUCHANAN):

H.R. 4061. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an exception to percentage of completion method of accounting for certain residential construction contracts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RUSH (for himself and Mr. BILIRAKIS):

H.R. 4062. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to ensure the consensual donation and respectful disposition of human bodies and human body parts donated or transferred for education, research, or the advancement of medical, dental, or mortuary science and not for use in human transplantation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RUSH:

H.R. 4063. A bill to designate the portion of Interstate Route 57 that is located in Illinois as the "Barack Obama Highway", and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. SARBANES (for himself, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. ALLRED, and Mr. JONES):

H.R. 4064. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, and the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to provide increased protections for election workers and voters in elections for Federal office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SEWELL (for herself and Mr. BUCHANAN):

H.R. 4065. A bill to improve the understanding of, and promote access to treatment for, chronic kidney disease, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SEWELL (for herself and Mr. FERGUSON):

H.R. 4066. A bill to amend the title XVIII of the Social Security Act to preserve access to rural health care by ensuring fairness in Medicare hospital payments; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SLOTKIN (for herself, Mr. WALBERG, and Mr. SCHRADER):

H.R. 4067. A bill to direct the Federal Communications Commission to establish a

council to make recommendations on ways to increase the security, reliability, and interoperability of communications networks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of Washington (for himself, Mrs. STEEL, Mr. PETERS, Ms. MENG, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. NORTON, and Ms. JAYAPAL):

H.R. 4068. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to conduct a study relating to ultrafine particles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SUOZZI (for himself and Mr. GARBARINO):

H.R. 4069. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide for additional subsidization assistance to a municipality to carry out on-site wastewater treatment system projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. WALTZ (for himself, Mr. DEUTCH, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. SOTO, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. HARDER of California, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. OWENS, Mr. GIMENEZ, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ):

H.R. 4070. A bill to direct the Attorney General, in coordination with the President's Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, to study the prevalence and instances of human trafficking at adult entertainment clubs in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WENSTRUP (for himself, Mr. BABIN, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. DUNN, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. JACKSON, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. STEWART, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Ms. STEFANK, and Mr. NUNES):

H.R. 4071. A bill to prohibit the use of Federal funds to conduct or support certain gain-of-function research by a foreign adversary; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WENSTRUP (for himself and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 4072. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for the reissuance of Social Security account numbers to young children in cases where confidentiality has been compromised; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ZELDIN (for himself, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. NORMAN, and Mrs. HARTZLER):

H.R. 4073. A bill to restrict security assistance to Lebanon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. LOFGREN:

H. Res. 485. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Select Committee on Economic Disparity and Fairness in Growth; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. CARL:

H. Res. 487. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives the President of the United States should remove Dr. Anthony Fauci from his positions as the President's Chief Medical Advisor and as the Director of the United States National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DIAZ-BALART (for himself, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. GIMENEZ, and Ms. SALAZAR):

H. Res. 488. A resolution supporting a stable Colombia and opposing any threat to democracy in Colombia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas (for himself, Mr. WELCH, Mr. KEATING, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. BASS, Ms. DEAN, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. MENG, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. CICILLINE, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. TITUS, Ms. BUSH, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. SIRES, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. KAHELE, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. LIEU, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. NADLER, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. CARSON, Mr. KILMER, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. TRONE, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. JONES, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. CHU, Mr. COSTA, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. WATERS, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. CRIST):

H. Res. 489. A resolution encouraging the celebration of the month of June as LGBTQIA+ Pride Month; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LIEU (for himself, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. OMAR, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. BASS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. COHEN, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. CICILLINE, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. TITUS, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. POCAN, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. NADLER, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. SIRES, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. WELCH, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. BERA, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. JONES, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. KILMER, and Mr. KIND):

H. Res. 490. A resolution reaffirming the importance of the United States to promote the safety, health, and well-being of refugees and displaced persons; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 4026.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida:

H.R. 4027.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. LONG:

H.R. 4028.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all of the Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or office thereof.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio:

H.R. 4029.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the US Constitution

By Mr. CARBAJAL:

H.R. 4030.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. MOORE of Utah:

H.R. 4031.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. ALLRED:

H.R. 4032.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: [The Congress shall have Power] To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes

By Mr. BAIRD:

H.R. 4033.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. BEYER:

H.R. 4034.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 4035.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clauses 1 and 18 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS:

H.R. 4036.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States of America.

By Mr. BRADY:

H.R. 4037.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

United States Constitution Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. CARSON:

H.R. 4038.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia:

H.R. 4039.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. CHENEY:

H.R. 4040.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 16 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. CRENSHAW:

H.R. 4041.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII, Clause III  
Article I, Section VIII, Clause XVIII

By Mr. DEFazio:

H.R. 4042.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, Clause 3, and Clause 18 of the Constitution.

By Ms. DELBENE:

H.R. 4043.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. DONALDS:

H.R. 4044.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 4

By Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 4045.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: [The Congress shall have Power] To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 4046.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, grants Congress the authority to regulate interstate commerce

By Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida:

H.R. 4047.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 4048.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. GROTHMAN:

H.R. 4049.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section VIII

By Mr. HICE of Georgia:

H.R. 4050.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4, which states that Congress has the power "to establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States."

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, which states that Congress has the power to "make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Con-

stitution in the Government of the United States or in any Department or Officer thereof. . .

By Mr. HIGGINS of New York:

H.R. 4051.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. HUFFMAN:

H.R. 4052.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department of Officer thereof"

By Mr. JACKSON:

H.R. 4053.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 4054.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 7, Clause 1

By Mr. KINZINGER:

H.R. 4055.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (Necessary and Proper Clause).

By Mrs. LESKO:

H.R. 4056.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. LOWENTHAL:

H.R. 4057.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Ms. MATSUI:

H.R. 4058.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the US Constitution

By Mr. NEHLS:

H.R. 4059.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. NEWHOUSE:

H.R. 4060.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Const. art. I, §8

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 4061.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. RUSH:

H.R. 4062.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. RUSH:

H.R. 4063.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Mr. SARBANES:

H.R. 4064.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Ms. SEWELL:

H.R. 4065.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Ms. SEWELL:

H.R. 4066.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 4067.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: [The Congress shall have Power] To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes

By Mr. SMITH of Washington:

H.R. 4068.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution: The Congress shall have power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes

By Mr. SUOZZI:

H.R. 4069.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. WALTZ:

H.R. 4070.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. WENSTRUP:

H.R. 4071.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. WENSTRUP:

H.R. 4072.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. ZELDIN:

H.R. 4073.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 18: Ms. VAN DUYN, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. ESTES, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, and Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.

H.R. 19: Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas and Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 24: Mr. KATKO.

H.R. 243: Mr. ESTES.

H.R. 279: Mr. SWALWELL.

H.R. 286: Mr. BERGMAN.

H.R. 310: Mr. LARSEN of Washington and Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 366: Ms. HOULAHAN and Ms. SCHRIER.

H.R. 431: Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, and Mr. WELCH.

H.R. 461: Mrs. KIM of California.

H.R. 471: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.

H.R. 475: Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. GUEST, and Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 476: Mr. HIGGINS of New York and Mr. FOSTER.

H.R. 482: Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. COMER.

H.R. 564: Mr. SARBANES, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. WELCH.

H.R. 646: Mr. VAN DREW.

H.R. 660: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN.

H.R. 821: Mrs. HARSHBARGER and Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 903: Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. KEATING, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. STANTON, and Mr. MCNERNEY.



H.R. 959: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. CÁRDENAS.  
H.R. 961: Mr. TAYLOR.  
H.R. 983: Mr. TAYLOR.  
H.R. 1009: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.  
H.R. 1011: Mr. ESTES, Mr. STAUBER, and Mr. CRAWFORD.  
H.R. 1012: Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. MFUME, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mrs. HAYES, and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.  
H.R. 1014: Mr. ZELDIN.  
H.R. 1057: Mr. HILL.  
H.R. 1062: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.  
H.R. 1088: Mr. BROWN.  
H.R. 1102: Mr. BARR.  
H.R. 1133: Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. FALLON, Mr. CRENSHAW, and Mr. LOWENTHAL.  
H.R. 1145: Ms. SHERRILL.  
H.R. 1179: Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas and Mr. WALBERG.  
H.R. 1193: Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. KHANNA, and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.  
H.R. 1210: Mr. HARRIS.  
H.R. 1235: Ms. SLOTKIN and Mr. SIRES.  
H.R. 1291: Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.  
H.R. 1314: Mr. POCAN.  
H.R. 1321: Mr. GIMENEZ, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. MAST, and Mr. POSEY.  
H.R. 1331: Mr. AGUILAR.  
H.R. 1332: Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. CASE, Mr. BUCHANAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. JACOBS of New York, Mr. TIFFANY, and Mr. KELLER.  
H.R. 1361: Mr. VALADAO.  
H.R. 1366: Mr. SOTO.  
H.R. 1374: Mr. CASE.  
H.R. 1379: Mr. CASTEN.  
H.R. 1394: Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. GREEN of Texas, and Ms. STRICKLAND.  
H.R. 1454: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.  
H.R. 1456: Ms. CHU and Ms. CRAIG.  
H.R. 1459: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.  
H.R. 1474: Mr. VALADAO.  
H.R. 1527: Mr. LAMALFA.  
H.R. 1551: Ms. KUSTER.  
H.R. 1586: Mr. CRENSHAW.  
H.R. 1596: Mr. BOWMAN and Mr. PETERS.  
H.R. 1648: Ms. SPEIER, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. COHEN, Ms. WILD, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.  
H.R. 1655: Mr. KINZINGER.  
H.R. 1656: Mr. KELLER.  
H.R. 1667: Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. EMMER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
H.R. 1697: Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
H.R. 1733: Mr. HIMES.  
H.R. 1755: Ms. JAYAPAL.  
H.R. 1756: Mr. FOSTER.  
H.R. 1776: Mr. BROOKS.  
H.R. 1783: Mr. HUFFMAN.  
H.R. 1813: Mr. HARDER of California.  
H.R. 1829: Mr. WELCH.  
H.R. 1845: Mr. LARSEN of Washington and Mr. TORRES of New York.  
H.R. 1861: Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. PALAZZO, and Mr. COMER.  
H.R. 1864: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 1884: Mr. JONES and Ms. SLOTKIN.  
H.R. 1925: Mr. SABLAN.  
H.R. 1931: Ms. CHENEY and Ms. DEGETTE.  
H.R. 1948: Ms. BASS, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Mr. SARBANES.  
H.R. 1956: Mr. EMMER.  
H.R. 1960: Ms. WILSON of Florida and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.  
H.R. 1972: Mr. KATKO.  
H.R. 1976: Ms. LOFGREN.  
H.R. 1978: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.  
H.R. 2007: Mr. LIEU.  
H.R. 2012: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 2029: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. ROSS, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. LANGEVIN.  
H.R. 2040: Mr. FITZGERALD.  
H.R. 2085: Mr. LOWENTHAL.  
H.R. 2096: Ms. LEE of California and Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.  
H.R. 2102: Ms. NEWMAN.  
H.R. 2103: Mrs. LESKO.  
H.R. 2116: Ms. SEWELL, Ms. BASS, and Mr. RUSH.  
H.R. 2125: Ms. CRAIG.  
H.R. 2126: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia and Mr. LEVIN of California.  
H.R. 2141: Mr. TIFFANY.  
H.R. 2144: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina and Ms. DEGETTE.  
H.R. 2154: Ms. TITUS and Mr. TRONE.  
H.R. 2169: Mr. PERRY.  
H.R. 2184: Ms. BROWNLEY.  
H.R. 2190: Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, and Mr. COHEN.  
H.R. 2213: Mrs. MCCLAIN and Mr. GUEST.  
H.R. 2244: Mr. WALBERG and Mr. CROW.  
H.R. 2255: Ms. BONAMICI.  
H.R. 2256: Mr. SOTO, Mr. BERA, Ms. CHU, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. NEGUSE, and Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.  
H.R. 2288: Mr. AGUILAR.  
H.R. 2289: Mr. PANETTA, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, and Ms. SÁNCHEZ.  
H.R. 2339: Mr. ZELDIN.  
H.R. 2363: Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia.  
H.R. 2371: Mr. YOUNG.  
H.R. 2372: Mr. YOUNG.  
H.R. 2400: Mrs. MCCLAIN.  
H.R. 2409: Ms. CHENEY.  
H.R. 2455: Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. STEUBE, and Mr. KUSTOFF.  
H.R. 2486: Mrs. CAMMACK.  
H.R. 2503: Ms. CRAIG, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. SCHRADER, and Mr. SIRES.  
H.R. 2517: Mr. DUNN, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. VALADAO, and Ms. CRAIG.  
H.R. 2589: Mr. POCAN.  
H.R. 2594: Mr. BROWN.  
H.R. 2601: Ms. CHENEY and Mr. YOUNG.  
H.R. 2654: Ms. BUSH.  
H.R. 2668: Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 2678: Ms. ROSS.  
H.R. 2730: Mr. LOWENTHAL.  
H.R. 2759: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.  
H.R. 2773: Mrs. AXNE, Mr. HIMES, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. STRICKLAND, and Mrs. LAWRENCE.  
H.R. 2793: Mr. COURTNEY.  
H.R. 2811: Mrs. DEMINGS and Mr. KATKO.  
H.R. 2812: Ms. CHU.  
H.R. 2838: Mr. TAYLOR.  
H.R. 2840: Ms. MCCOLLUM.  
H.R. 2846: Ms. CRAIG.  
H.R. 2864: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois and Ms. JACKSON LEE.  
H.R. 2887: Ms. STRICKLAND and Ms. TITUS.  
H.R. 2888: Mr. SIRES.  
H.R. 2903: Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. JONES, and Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 2974: Mr. KATKO and Mr. VALADAO.  
H.R. 2997: Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mrs. TRAHAN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. SOTO, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. TONKO, and Ms. KELLY of Illinois.  
H.R. 3031: Mr. LIEU, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mr. BEYER.  
H.R. 3044: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.  
H.R. 3054: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
H.R. 3060: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. BUDD, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. GUEST, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, and Mr. GARBARINO.  
H.R. 3079: Mrs. LESKO.  
H.R. 3085: Mr. COLE and Mr. VALADAO.  
H.R. 3087: Mrs. AXNE.  
H.R. 3088: Mr. STANTON.  
H.R. 3095: Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. NAD-

LER, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. SIRES, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. CRENSHAW, and Mr. CÁRDENAS.  
H.R. 3105: Ms. MACE.  
H.R. 3115: Mr. GALLEG0 and Mr. TONKO.  
H.R. 3134: Mr. HILL.  
H.R. 3145: Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia.  
H.R. 3149: Mr. AGUILAR and Ms. MANNING.  
H.R. 3172: Mr. RESCHENTHALER.  
H.R. 3183: Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. CRAWFORD, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. MEUSER, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. TONKO, Mr. SIRES, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. SPEIER, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. EVANS.  
H.R. 3200: Mr. MORELLE.  
H.R. 3203: Mr. COLE, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, and Mr. POCAN.  
H.R. 3218: Mr. WITTMAN.  
H.R. 3235: Mr. NEWHOUSE and Mr. GAETZ.  
H.R. 3256: Mr. ROY and Mr. MCKINLEY.  
H.R. 3259: Mr. KIND, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. EMMER, Ms. SHERRILL, and Mr. SCHRADER.  
H.R. 3266: Mr. ROSE and Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida.  
H.R. 3268: Mr. LAMBORN.  
H.R. 3269: Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida.  
H.R. 3281: Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia and Mr. MCKINLEY.  
H.R. 3302: Mr. LATURNER.  
H.R. 3303: Mr. LATURNER.  
H.R. 3330: Mr. AMODEI.  
H.R. 3335: Mr. STANTON, Mr. SUOZZI, and Ms. LEE of California.  
H.R. 3342: Mr. YOUNG.  
H.R. 3343: Mr. BROOKS.  
H.R. 3354: Mr. RASKIN.  
H.R. 3369: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. LUCAS, and Mr. CLINE.  
H.R. 3385: Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. COOPER, Mr. KATKO, Ms. OMAR, and Mr. HARDER of California.  
H.R. 3406: Mr. SABLAN.  
H.R. 3440: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Ms. DEGETTE.  
H.R. 3460: Mr. GOSAR and Mr. ARMSTRONG.  
H.R. 3461: Mr. ESTES.  
H.R. 3468: Mr. SUOZZI and Ms. KELLY of Illinois.  
H.R. 3473: Mrs. LURIA.  
H.R. 3488: Mr. SMITH of Washington and Ms. CHU.  
H.R. 3492: Mr. KATKO and Mrs. HAYES.  
H.R. 3498: Ms. SHERRILL.  
H.R. 3508: Mr. HIGGINS of New York and Ms. CLARKE of New York.  
H.R. 3518: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Ms. OMAR.  
H.R. 3519: Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. PORTER, and Mr. LOWENTHAL.  
H.R. 3529: Mr. BACON.  
H.R. 3531: Mrs. HAYES.  
H.R. 3537: Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. MAST, Mr. STANTON, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. JONES, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. KAHELE, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HUIZENGA, and Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.  
H.R. 3548: Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. LOFGREN, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
H.R. 3572: Ms. CRAIG and Mr. DESAULNIER.  
H.R. 3577: Mr. COOPER, Mr. GARBARINO, and Ms. CHENEY.  
H.R. 3587: Ms. MCCOLLUM and Mr. JONES.  
H.R. 3598: Mr. DIAZ-BALART.  
H.R. 3626: Ms. KELLY of Mississippi.  
H.R. 3648: Ms. SHERRILL.  
H.R. 3651: Mrs. TORRES of California.  
H.R. 3662: Mr. DUNCAN.



H.R. 3672: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.  
 H.R. 3689: Mr. SOTO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. DEAN, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. DESAULNIER.  
 H.R. 3698: Ms. NEWMAN.  
 H.R. 3699: Mr. SUOZZI.  
 H.R. 3718: Mr. LAMB and Mr. KUSTOFF.  
 H.R. 3723: Mr. TAYLOR.  
 H.R. 3744: Ms. LEE of California, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. TORRES of New York.  
 H.R. 3755: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.  
 H.R. 3756: Ms. UNDERWOOD.  
 H.R. 3761: Mr. FITZPATRICK.  
 H.R. 3764: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.  
 H.R. 3796: Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. PERRY, and Mr. MCCLINTOCK.  
 H.R. 3804: Mr. KILMER.  
 H.R. 3807: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. KILMER, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. MANNING, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. TITUS, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. VARGAS, and Mr. YARMUTH.  
 H.R. 3811: Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma.  
 H.R. 3820: Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma.  
 H.R. 3821: Mrs. HINSON.  
 H.R. 3824: Ms. PORTER, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. JONES, and Ms. JAYAPAL.  
 H.R. 3826: Mr. GOSAR.  
 H.R. 3847: Mr. GOODEN of Texas and Mr. ARMSTRONG.  
 H.R. 3847: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee and Mr. CLOUD.

H.R. 3849: Mr. AMODEI, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. GOODEN of Texas.  
 H.R. 3867: Ms. NORTON and Mr. DESAULNIER.  
 H.R. 3870: Mr. MORELLE.  
 H.R. 3882: Ms. TENNEY and Mr. VAN DREW.  
 H.R. 3924: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.  
 H.R. 3929: Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. COSTA, Mr. GREEN of Texas, and Mr. SCHIFF.  
 H.R. 3937: Mr. BIGGS.  
 H.R. 3946: Mr. MCEACHIN, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. LIEU, Mr. KEATING, and Mr. MRVAN.  
 H.R. 3947: Mr. COHEN.  
 H.R. 3959: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.  
 H.R. 3962: Mr. POCAN, Mr. HILL, and Mrs. MCBATH.  
 H.R. 3968: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.  
 H.R. 3985: Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. EMMER, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. COOPER, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. VELA, Mr. KAHELE, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, and Mr. JONES.  
 H.R. 3999: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.  
 H.R. 4013: Mr. BUDD.  
 H.R. 4018: Mr. OBERNOLTE.  
 H.R. 4019: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Mr. GARCIA of Illinois.  
 H.J. Res. 1: Ms. WILD, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. ALLEN, and Ms. SLOTKIN.  
 H.J. Res. 50: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. HERN, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. DONALDS, Mr.

STEUBE, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. BARR, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. GIBBS, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, and Mr. GARCIA of California.

H.Res. 47: Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, and Mr. KILDEE.

H. Res. 59: Mrs. LESKO.

H. Res. 109: Mr. SARBANES, Mr. HIMES, and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.

H. Res. 118: Mr. EVANS, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Ms. SHERRILL, and Ms. BARRAGÁN.

H. Res. 119: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. STRICKLAND, and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

H. Res. 186: Ms. GRANGER.

H. Res. 277: Ms. STRICKLAND.

H. Res. 289: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey and Mr. AGUILAR.

H. Res. 317: Mrs. LESKO.

H. Res. 338: Mr. CLEAVER and Ms. WILD.

H. Res. 348: Mr. BURCHETT.

H. Res. 366: Mr. LATTI and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.

H. Res. 368: Mr. TAKANO, Mrs. HAYES, and Mr. TORRES of New York.

H. Res. 397: Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. GAETZ, and Mr. SCHWEIKERT.